The Bombay Gazette

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No. 10,251—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th Jan.
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th „
L. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd „
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	16th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd „
L. POONA	3130	550	————	30th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th „
L. DECCAN	3129	550	W. A. Seaton	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, p.m. on the day of sailing.

booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
s ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
ss.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
THS.			
s ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
ss.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
....	2963	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	27th „
....	3129	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
....	2600	450	M. DeHorne	24th „

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Tickets are now issued ...ge's Sound, Adelaide, Mel... Sydney and back (available ...ine months)	600	375
...nd back (available for two	150	75
...or Singapore and back do.	450	225

...rs for Australia change steamers at Galle.

...leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, ...n the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Jan. 5th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 19th January and 13th April, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
...81.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

...G the continuation of Quarantine in ... and Italy, the duration of these tickets will ...to cover any loss of time on the voyage to ... Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

...TTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at ..., NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

...ENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

...RTS OF ITALY. ...R 500 } Including ... 340 } wines. ... 140 } Without ... To MARSEILLES. ... R 520 } including ... 350 } wines. ... 145 } Without food.

...s for ...Route R 80 / . .. 58 / do. .. 130 / do. .. 93

...tes of Freight, &c.

...OZZONI,
...ttino S. N. Company,
...inatone Circle, Bombay.

...RIAN LLOYDS' STEAM ...TION COMPANY.

...GULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
...S	..C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan.
...ARIA	..G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
...NE	..G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
...ERTS.	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and ...h can be had on board at moderate prices) as

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
.. ..	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
(via Port			
.. ..	375	295 ..	143 0
.. ..	320	255 ..	131 0
.. ..	300	240 ..	122 0
.. ..	170	130 ..	66 8

...O HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, ...NANG, AND SINGAPORE.

...Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain ...NCICH, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on ...ruary, 1882.

...will be received on board after sunset on the ...s to sailing.

...NCES effected by the General Insurance ...imited), Marine Branch.

...er particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c.,

J. JANNI, Agent.
...ouse, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January

ANCHOR LINE.

...RVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVER...OL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
...A....	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	17th Jan.
...IA...	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	1st March.
....	J. Laird	3,500	700	16th March.
....	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st April.
....	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.

...O MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
....	2,500	500	1st Feb.
....	2,500	500	15th „

...her particulars apply to
...A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
...ry. 1880.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all ...y Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRA... ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, ...ARTS of the GLOBE.

...angements for travelling through India are ...ecial authority of the Government of India and ...y of State for India, and are intended exclu... ...ternational Travellers.

...accredited agents of the Italian Government ...inistration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeed... ...g into operation RETURN TICKETS at RE... ...RES between BRINDISI and LONDON good ...NTHS.

...articulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, ...Row, BOMBAY (originators of the European ...Excursion system), established 1841.

...E.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO are ...by informed of the arrival of the s. s. BRENDA ...DON, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY ...their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. ...ding and delivery orders should be sent to the ...ed for the inspection and countersignature of ...co. Neale. No claim of any kind will be enter... ...ess passed by the Captain prior to his departure.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Dubashes.
...9th January, 1882.

...LTIES, NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES.

...S IN GREAT VARIETY
FROM
...INA, & PERSIA;
...TION
... from Japan
...r WEDDING
...assorted

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 20th ... 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th January, 1882

S. S. SICILY has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,

FINEST ITALIAN CHESTNUTS. Annas 6 per lb.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FOR DESSERT.

DELICIOUS FRENCH SWEETS. Cash—Rs. 2-4 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

BY special arrangement, TREACHER and Co. import direct from the shippers supplies of this favourite SPIRIT, which they confidently recommend.

...per doz. Rs. 17
...... do. „ 10

...ACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
„ „	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
„ „	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
„ „	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	2	0
„ „	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	100	2	0
„ „	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	100	2	4
„ „	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWISS MILK.

THE undersigned strongly recommend the adoption of NESTLE'S BRAND only for the nurture of Infants. From a careful examination and from the testimony of MOTHERS they are convinced that it is the BEST NOW MANUFACTURED. The change to it from other Milks IS PRODUCTIVE OF NOTHING BUT BENEFIT in the Nursery. Arrangements are made for constant fresh supplies.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

NON-ALCOHOLIC.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia) Aerated Water	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom) Lemonade Gingerade Seltzer Water Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	„ 1 0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	„ 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	„ 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST PERFORMANCE OF
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
BURLESQUE.

THIS EVENING,
FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY.
BETSY BAKER.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Emma Markham, Mrs. Norville.

Followed at 10-15 by the new BURLESQUE,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn' Miss Emma Markham.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. ...NDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER..................MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER..............MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

PANTOMIME.—WANTED CHILDREN for the forthcoming Pantomime. Apply at the Gaiety Theatre between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1881.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
11th January, 1882. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th, to WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
11th January, 1882. Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BE LET, commodious OFFICES in Rampart Row. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an OFFICE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Chowpatty for Rs. 110, and another for Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club-house, on MONDAY, February 13, 1882, at 6 p.m.

J. WESTALL, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 12th January, 1882.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held on MONDAY next, the 16th January, 1882, at 6 p.m.

J. WESTALL, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 12th January 1882.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

AN exquisitely delicate and very strengthening Food for Infants, of special value towards the periods of weaning, and one of the best Foods for Dyspeptic Invalids yet produced. Prepared in Switzerland in the same manner as Condensed Milk, with the addition of a light, nutritious farine.

Constant fresh importations received by

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S
GENUINE PATENT DETECTOR.
LOCKS AND PAD-LOCKS
With six Turntilers and two Keys each.

PAD-LOCKS.
1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BOX LOCKS.
2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

PRESS LOCKS.
3, 3½, and 4 inches.

DRAWER LOCKS.
2, 2½, and 3 inches.

DOOR LOCKS.
5 and 6 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
BOMBAY BRANCH,—14, RAMPART ROW

INVESTMENTS.

"IN accordance with the practice followed at previous investigations, the Securities held by the Company were examined and reported upon by a special Committee appointed for that purpose. The Report of that Committee, of which I had the honour of acting as chairman, has been read, and you will have observed from it that every separate security passed under the examination of the Committee. The Invested Funds of the Company now exceeding FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS sterling, the importance of such Investigation cannot be over-estimated; and it must be most satisfactory to all concerned to learn that their Funds are invested in no speculative manner, but on good tangible securities."—*Extract from the Speech of Mr. T. G. Murray, Chairman of the Meeting, at the tenth division of Profits.*

Copies of the Report containing details of the Investments, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Manual of Field Artillery Exercise, 1881	2	8
Queen's Regulations and Orders of the Army, 1881	2	4
Regulations Relating to the Issue of Army Allowances, 1881	0	12
Royal Warrant for H. M.'s for the Pay, Promotion, and Non-effective Pay, 1881	1	0
Higgen's Opthalmic Out-patient Practice	2	0
Whitaker's Almanac for 1882	0	12
Do. do. large edition, cloth bound	1	8
Heath's Autumnal Leaves, with coloured plates	8	12
From Crecy to Assye, being five centuries of the Military History of England, by H. R. Cleuton	4	12
Put Yourself in His Place, a novel by Charles Reade	2	4
Proud Maisie, a novel by Bertha Thomas	2	4
Chaplain of the Fleet, a novel by Besant and Rice	2	4
The Violin-player, a novel by Bertha Thomas	2	4
Hinton's Philosophy and Religion	3	4
London Society volume, July to Dec., 1881	6	12
Beeton's Encyclopedia of Universal Information, 2 vols, by G. R. Emerson, new edition, 1882	13	4
Mear's Schematic Anatomy	4	12
Lucile, by Owen Meriditth (The Earl of Lytton) illustrated	13	4
Round the Yule Log, Norwegian Falk and Fairy Tales, by H. L. Brackstad	4	12
Christmas Number of Illustrated London News	1	0
Do. Graphic	1	0
Do. Queen Newspaper	1	0
Do. Illustrated Sporting News	1	0
Do. Whitehall Review	1	0
Do. Truth	1	0
Do. Pictorial World	1	0
Fenwick's Medical Diagnosis, new edition, 1881	4	8
Mark Twain's Tramp Abroad, illustrated edn.	4	12
Do. Innocents Abroad do.	4	12
Do. Prince and Pauper do.	4	12
Official Monthly Army List for December	1	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
17 0	YELLOW SEAL A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	17 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
23 0	PALE DINNER An excellent Wine for general use.	23 0
27 0	VINO DE PASTO A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	27 0
30 0	OLD DRY Very superior, soft and dry.	30 0
30 0	GOLDEN A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	30 0
30 0	SUPERIOR FINO Old, pure, delicate, dry.	30 0
30 0	MANZANILLA Very dry and pale.	30 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PIANOFORTES
GRANDS OBLIQUES SQUARES

BY THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED MAKERS:—

COLLARD AND COLLARD,
SCHIEDMAYER,
ASCHERBERG,
RICHARD LIPP,
CARL RONISCH,
GERARD ADAMS,
ERNST KAPS,
C. MAACK.

OUR SOLID, COMPLETE IRON-FRAME PIANOS.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE

AND THE
SOLID IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG
"SYMPATHETIC."

After many years' experience, and repeated alterations and improvements, we have succeeded in perfecting this class of Piano, that it now stands unrivalled by any Grand Square Piano made. It must be understood that the Iron Frame is cast in one piece, and not a number of bars screwed to a wood block.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

We can now offer a choice from the largest stock of Instruments ever brought together in one show room in India. Amongst them are Organs by the following makers:—

CLOUGH & WARREN,
STERLING ORGAN COMPANY.
BELL ORGAN CO...,
MASON & HAMLIN,
CARPENTER ORGAN COMPANY,
SMITH ORGAN COMPANY.

HARMONIUMS.

ALEXANDER ET FILS,
CHRISTOPHE & ETIENNE,
TRAYSER,
SCHIEDMAYER,

And other Makers.

INSTRUMENTS FOR STRING, REED OR BRASS BANDS.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

VIOLINS.

	Rs.	a.
Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood case, complete	75	0
Violins in cases complete with bows, &c., Rs. 50, 65, 85, 100, 120 and	150	0
Cheap Violins without cases, Rs. 15 and	35	0
Three quarter size Violins in cases complete with bows	35	0
Tenor Violins in cases complete with bows	50	0
Violin bows at Rs. 2-8, 4, 5-8, 7-8, 10 and 12.		
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0
Tuning Forks A	1	8
Strings per set	1	8
Resin per box	0	8
Bridges Dresden	0	8

VIOLINCELLOS.

	Rs.	a.
Good Instruments in cases complete	120	0

DOUBLE BASSES.

	Rs.	a.
Complete in cases	150	0

BANJOS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven Stringed Machine Head Banjo, Walnut hoop and handle with plated fittings in case	60	0
Do. do. Brass fittings inlaid hoop and handle	50	0
Do. do. Brass hoop plain handle	50	0
Do. Peg head and Brass hoop plain	40	0
Cheaper Instruments in stock down to	12	0
Piccolo Banjos, Rs. 5 and	10	0

TAMBOURINES

	Rs.	a.
At Rs. 3, 6, and	9	0

BONES.

	Rs.	a.
Ebony per set of 4	2	8
Ribs of Beef	2	0

CASTAGNETS.

	Rs.	a.
Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set	2	8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

	Rs.	a.
At 6, 8, and	12	0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL."

TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.

	Rs.	a.
In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. ROSE and Co. ..each Rs.	65	0
Concertinas of a superior Manufacture ..Rs. 95 to	120	0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 13, 18, and	20	0

ACCORDEONS.

	Rs.	a.
Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops	18	0
Do. 21 do. 2 do.	20	0

CORNETS.

	Rs.	a.
Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 85 to	120	0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 35, and	45	0

FLUTES.

	Rs.	a.
Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases	54	0
Flute in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	45	0
Flute in F of Cocoa-wood with Six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	45	0
Cheaper Flutes, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and	35	0

PICCOLOS.

	Rs.	a.
Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box	20	0

FLAGEOLET.

	Rs.	a.
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box	25	0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and	1	8

NIGGER WIGS.

	Rs.	a.
Plain	4	0
Tuft	5	0
Fright	6	0

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FITTING FOR THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS.

...OMPLETE LISTS AND SONGS, &c., &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be held in the Club house, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1882, at 5 p.m.

H. COWPER,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 12th January, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—A most comfortable hotel, clean, well managed, and table well supplied; the best institution of the kind that I have seen in India. W. WHISH, Col. S. C., 10th November, 1881.

CIGARETTES without paper, "Little Devils," and "Little Devils" grown up. A fr... ...ortation by the last mail from Penang.—...WARD...

NEXT Sunday's issue of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (a new Gujarati weekly) will contain a CHALK-LITHOGRAPH of the late lamented LADY FERGUSSON, with *in memoriam* verses in Gujarati.

THE largest SEWING-MACHINE Depôt in India! Over twenty different kinds to select from!! Of all the celebrated makers!!!—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ON view on and after Saturday, the 14th January, Mr. FOX'S choice and rare PLANTS, to be SOLD at Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17 and 18th January, at 6-30 a. m.

2,000 TONS CARDIFF COAL required by the Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Bombay. Apply for forms of tender at his office, No. 19, Apollo-street, after 11 a.m., TO-DAY.

FOR SALE, two grey ARABS. For particulars apply to Major RENNICK, Ellichpoor.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

REV. JOSEPH COOK'S LECTURES: full set 8 volumes, Rs. 7-8-0.—Methodist Book Concern, No. 42, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a good English-speaking Mistry, to take charge of Mill Building in Guzerat. Apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Architects, Nesbit Row.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—Boarders, Rs. 90 per month. Residents have the privilege of staying at the Chowk Hotel, Matheran, without extra charge.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Good looking, strong, and very useful Pony (can be driven or ridden, and is a good Fencer) and light Dog-cart in first-rate order. ZERO, care of this office.

TO LET, at Bandora, facing the ne... Road, a commodious BUNGALOW with compound and copious ...ater. A... the neighbourhood.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY OPEN... a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at Ap... House, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.—H. A. GEYE... 10th, January, 1882.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, two Grinding, Pugging and Brickmaking Machines, by Clayton and Son, for Steam and Hand power. Both in working order. Apply RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Byculla Iron Works.

WANTED, immediately, 16 sixteen PLATT'S MACARTHY COTTON GINS with self-feeders complete, with or without leather rollers. Shafting and drums not required. State particulars of price and year of manufacture, and where to be seen. Apply "GINWALLA," care of this office.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have become more popular than ever. Their sale in 1879 amounted to 431,167, while in 1880 538,609 machines. Thus their increasing demand can be seen by facts and figures. For cash or on hire. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIZE PACKETS, GELATINE PACKETS, BON-BONS, CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS. J. PEARSES.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to assist in the management of a Cotton Press and business in Guntoor. One with a knowledge of Telugu preferred. Apply, stating salary required, etc, to

GELL DEANE & CO.,
Guntoor, Madras Presidency.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having RESIGNED the post held by him for the last six years as GUARANTEE BROKER to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., with their good wishes, has, from THIS DAY, commenced business on his own account under the name and firm of H. H. SHROFF, SONS and Co.

HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF.
1, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd January 1882.

JUST RECEIVED
DRY FIGS.
SMALL AND BIG FANCY BOXES.
MUSCATEL RAISINS IN BOXES.
APPLY SHARP AT
EDULJEE OOKERJEE SON,
OAK-LANE, FORT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE (5 of 60) over the Bhogawuti River, at Donavadi near Kolhapur. Forms of Tender, specification of work and conditions of contract can be obtained on application, and Plans can be inspected, at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rupees five. Tenders to be received by the sixth of February, 1882. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders not on the printed form will not be taken into consideration.

R. SHANNON, B. A. C. E.,
State Executive Engineer, Kolhapore.
State Executive Engineer's office, Kolhapore, 6th January, 1882.

WASHING FABRICS.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS	Rs. 1-0 Rs. 1-4	per yd.
SPOTTED FOULARDINES	„ 1-0	„
CHECKED FOULARDINES	„ 1-0	„
POMPADOUR FOULARDINES	„ 1-0	„
PLAIN FRENCH CAMBRICS	„ 1-0	„
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS	„ 1-0	„
FRENCH PLAIN SATEENS	„ 1-4	„
FRENCH SATEEN POMPADOUR	„ 1-8	„
PLAIN COLOR ATTALEAS	As. 14	„
STRIPED GALATEAS	„ 12	„
WHITE LACE STRIPES	„ 14	„
WHITE LACE STRIPES	„ 10	„
WHITE LACE STRIPES	„ 8	„

PA...RNS POST FREE.
10 per cent. discount for Cash.

WATSON & CO.

FOR SALE AT BARODA.

G. W. G., 16 hands, 5 years, trained Artillery CHARGER, very fast and good jumper, by Soup Garon-Sunbeam. Believed sound. Rs. 800.

G. C. B. PONY, 13-2, aged, fast and very strong, promising Gymkhana Pony, up to weight, very handsome and believed sound. Has played polo. Rs. 200.

D. B. Express RIFLE, 500, quite new chambered, for bottle-shaped cartridges, with 300 empty cases, bullets and wads, and case. Rs. 300. Apply to LIEUT. BUNBURY, R. A., Baroda.

!!! PATENT COUGH PILLS !!!

A PURELY VEGETABLE SPECIFIC for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price, per phial, with testimonials and full direction for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing annas 0-8-0. The *oldest* and the *youngest* can take them with safety!! To be had of

STEPHENSON & Co.,
i.e., 14, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta.
or
Messrs. D. FERNANDEZ & Co., Chemists,
22 Medow-street, Agents in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Agents of the Clan Line and Lloyd's Agents, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, at the Clan Line Berth in the Prince's Dock, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., a small quantity of damaged cargo of which delivery has not been taken, and of which the marks, &c., are not discernible. In lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Immediate removal and cash before delivery.

N. B.—The purchasers will have to pay Customs and town duties before taking delivery of the goods.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

About 30 single and double English iron four-posts bedsteads.

AT 1 P. M.

5 Handsome fast-trotting Australian horses.
3 Do. do. Pegu ponies.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 23, Albion place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esquire. The same comprises rich glassware, crokery and plated ware, handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, such as dining table, pier, circular, oval, writing, dressing and washing tables, whatnots, side-board, drawing and dining-room arm and without-arm chairs, reclining and sofa couches, hanging and table kerosine lamps, iron four posts bedsteads, complete, chest of drawers, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT CUMBALLA HILL.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th January, sale commencing at 6-30 a. m., on each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence on Cumballa Hill, a collection of crotons, ferns, roses, bignonias, and other choice plants and flowering shrubs, the property of C.E. Fox, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view on and after to-morrow, Saturday, the 14th instant.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Parsonage, Mazagon, behind the Sudder Adalat, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," first-rate pictures and chromos, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built Victoria, by Silk and Son, two handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, sets of plated mounted harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Rev. G. C. Reynell.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS at the godown of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., within the Fort.

On MONDAY, the 16th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the godown of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

A quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods. In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart-row, next to the Waverley Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood house hold furniture, mostly made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments and flowervases, pictures, &c., the property of F. ...idger, Esq., and others. The same comprises richly ...raved fernpattern glassware, handsome dinner, ...ert and breakfast services, best plated revolv... ...ruet and pickle frames, vegetable dish, tea and ... service, coffee urn, ice pitcher, bread basket, de... ...stands, butter pot, spoons and forks in case, toast ...ater jug, reading lamp, table, piano and chamber ...icks, table cutlery, teakwood furniture such as ...elescopic dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, ...room, camp, folding, pier, writing, card, oval, ...and washhand tables, dining-room, drawing, ...cking, reclining and Madras pattern arm chairs, ... dumbwaiter, chiffoniers, toilet, music book ...nds, teapoys, lady's writing table, a sweet toned ...any semigrand pianoforte by J. Broadwood ...no stool, iron bedstead, baba and camp ... ...own presses, chest of drawers, an almyra with ...cheval and dressing glasses, clothes basket ...nging and table kerosine-oil lamps, clock, ...ures, table ornaments, figures and flower ...ing, bath, dispense and cook-room furni... ...utensils, books, &c., &c.

...e ready and the property is on view.

...SUAL AUCTION SALE.

On ... next, the 16th instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRA... Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room...

10 ba...
10 „ ...ings,
7 cas...
8 „ ...
2 „ ...ngs.

...collars, b... ...prising ball dresses, sets of cuffs and ...

By orde... ...inistrator-General the effects of the late Mr. ... ...sting of wearing apparel and sundries. Th... ...e late Mr. H. Brook, consisting of silver ope... ...ith gold Albert chain.

By order ... ...tive Commissariat Officer, 287 horse zools...

On accou... ...of Aga Mahomed Esmal Hajee, Zainal Aba...

1 Lot Jap... ...isting of card plates, bowls tea and coffe... ...ps and saucers, flower vases, ash cups, toile... ...ar jars.

SALE O... ...D RARE CROTONS.

On SATURD... ...nstant, at 7 A. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD ... ...tructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel... ...Railway workshops:— A choice coll... ...rown crotons, about 50 varieties.

The property of ... Esq.

Catalogues will ... ...and the plants will be on view 2 days before ...

On SATURDAY, ...t, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRA... ...Co. are instructed to sell by public auctio... ...azagon, next door to Hamilton's Hotel, th... ...d handsome french-polished blackwood a... ...household furniture, best platedware, ric... ...and glassware, a solid mahogany square ... Schroder, &c., the property of Dr. A. Boca...

Full particulars will be ...er.

Bombay, 13th January, 1... ...FORD & Co.

NOT...

B. B. & C. I. ...

THE undersigned is pre... ...eive TENDERS up to the 16th insta... ...PPLY to this Company of one thousand to... ...ass TEAK TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound ... lowest or any tender.

Agen... ...EW,
Company's Offices, Bombay, 10th ... ...gineer.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on ... ...ebruary, 1882, about 175 khandies of ... ...D of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to ... ...OD-ROW, Assistant C... of Ka... Conservator of Forests, So... ...ara, Sirsi.

W. PE...
Conservator, of Forests, Sout...
Conservator's office, S. D. Camp
Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and ... ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply ...

OWEN & ...
Agents to W. H. HARTON
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & ...
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

AJMERE, 2nd January, 1882.

SPECIAL GOODS RATES.

ON and from the 1st February, 1882, special reduced rates will be charged on the following articles when tendered for despatch in quantities of not less than 270 maunds:—

Edible grains Common seeds Pulses Salt Oil cake Hides and skins pressed to not less than 3 feet per maund	Class A.	Coal Rough Marble Stone	Class B	Sugar	Class C

The rates per maund per mile will be:—

	First 100 miles.	Next 200 miles.	Distances in excess of 300 miles.
	Pie.	Pie.	Pie.
Class A	·4	·25	·15
Do. B	·3	·2	·15
Do. C	·4	·1	·25

For class B goods on distances over 500 miles the charge will be 1·5 pie per maund per mile.

Hides and skins carried at class A rates will, if wet be, at owner's risk.

Class B goods will be at owners' risk for loss in loading, unloading, and transhipping, and will be loaded and unloaded by owners.

Edible grains and common seeds will still be carried from Delhi and Agra to Sabarmutti at the previously quoted special rate of ten annas per maund.

By order
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic [illegible].

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

THE Stock and Share Market is entirely closed to-day owing to the Hindoo Holiday of Makar Sankrant. Yesterday, however, as the day advanced, the market for Spinning Mill Shares was more and more depressed; and though at the end of the day there was something of a rally, the current rates for money shares closed lower than are quoted in our report. Parel Mill Share sold at Rs. 315, Dhurmsey as low as Rs. 495, Hindustan at Rs. 1,065, Petit at Rs. 1,310, and Morarjee at Rs. 1,140. Great Eastern also fell to Rs. 995. In Press Companies we note no change, but Colaba Land further declined to Rs. 735, and Bombay Saw Mills changed hands at Rs. 475.

Exchange to-day is very firm and tends still upwards, and in some positions we quote an actual advance on yesterday's rates. The Banks are very unwilling buyers for January delivery:—

	Telegraph.	Demand.	3 months' sight.	4 months' sight.	6 months sight.
Bank	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8½d.	
Credits			1s. 8¾d.		1s. 9d.
Documents			1s. 8 9-16d.		1s. 8⅞d.
Francs			215¼		217½

The whole 50 lacs offered by Government were taken up in London yesterday, the minimum rate being 1-8d. Silver has advanced to 52 3-16d., and the shipments for the week to this port amount to 12 lacs. There is certainly at present a deal of money on its way to India, but it has as yet had no effect on the tightness either here or in Calcutta.

COTTON, is quoted "firm" from Liverpool. Yesterday sales 14,000 bales, but the demand does not seem to have extended to Surats, which are reported quiet, and official quotations for them reduced 1-16 per lb. As a consequence our market here has been very quiet. At the opening sellers asked the full rates of yesterday, but no buyers could be found at them, and we may be said to close at about a rupee less in all positions with only a languid demand.

Imports generally unaltered. Up-country buyers are said to hold good orders, but are prevented placing them, or place them only in part, owing to the scarcity of money.

Manchester is reported firm, and quotations unchanged.

London quotations of last night give consols 100¼, which is ⅛ better, 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ⅛ better, viz. 101, but 4 per cent. Rupee paper is unaltered at 84.

The Coffee market is reported unchanged, and the following quotations are given viz.:—

Middling Plantation	77s.
Good Ordinary Native	50s.
Native Mysore	60s.
The total stock is	13,000 Tons.
" Week's landings	400 "
" " deliveries	600 "

Linseed on the 10th was reported dull. Bombay on the spot 48-3, to arrive 49.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	685
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	800
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	980
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	570
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	440
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	60
ColabaPress Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	1?0	
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.	
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs.	
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	400	15	
New Indian Press	2,400	12	125	Rs	
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500		
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750		
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500		50
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all		40

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150			13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000			735
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400			210

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPAN

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20		ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20		o	26
Ditto	..	£20		o	72
Ditto	..	£20		o	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£10		o	1,010
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£1		do	315

SPINNING AND WEAVI ANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	60			90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500			50	315
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,00			Rs. 10	140
New issue	..			..	52
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,			35 p. s	610
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.				Rs. 50	795
Bhownuggur Mills			000	100	800
Bombay United			000	Rs. 50	930
Central India S. & W. Company			500	Rs. 4	765
Cooria Mills			1,000	50	900
D. Spinning			all	ni	495
Empress S. & W. Co.			all	Rs.73-8	680
Ditto (New issue)			150	..	565
Golam Baba S. Co.			400	20	555
Hindustan			1,000	Rs. 60	1,065
Hydrabad Spinnin Company		00	1,000	70 p. s.	1,100
Jaffer Ali Spinni Company		500	500	50	690
Jewraz Balloo		,000	1,000	70 p. s.	980
Khandeish		,000	1,000	30	950
Khatau Mackunje		1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	915
Madras United		1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,975
Mahalukshmi		1,000	500	Rs. 40	425
Manockjee Petit		1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,310
Mazagon Spinni		250	250	15 p. s.	222½
Morarjee Goculd		1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,140
National Spinn		1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	875
New Great Ea		1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	995
Oriental	00	625	625	Rs. 55	715
Prince of Spinning C	500	500	500	35	307½
Sassoon S. &	500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore M	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,050
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	50	970
Southern I	500	500	Rs. 30	55	630
Victoria M	550	1,000	1,000	60	875
Western I Compa	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975

CELLANEOUS.

Bomba	100	1,000	1,000	100	475
Bomba turin	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	155x 140
Bom ah Tra	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,075
Indi tee S ocia- ti	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
K , Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	11
K nding Co.	500	500	300	90	350
M ilding	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
ernment ife As- Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Loan Asso-	5,000	20	20	10p.ct. p.s.	20
Wales Fire	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,0
d Mining	30,000A	10	6	..	2½
	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	915
mpany.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Mining	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Gold Limited.	42,000		25	..	10

PING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Phorose, 1,448 tons, Captain E. Cooper, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Schaldis, 1,322 tons, Captain H. Percival, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain S. Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Baillie, Mr. Bridge, two native officers, and 111 deck; and 25 horses.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, 2,558 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with Australian mail, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bombay—Mr. A. Horne, Mr. A. E. Gunning, Mr. J. Elliott-Blake, Mr. M. Limes, Mrs. McArthur, and 8 children, Major J. A. Fergusson, Mr. G. H. Dean, Mr. E. Meifire, Mr. W. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. Valerie, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smyth. For Yokohama.—Dr. J. A. Branson and Mr. E. L. Poyser. For Home Ports.—Hon. Prof. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cruise, child and nurse, Count Turgot, Mr. Boggio, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Parsons, Mr. W. R. Fletcher, Mr. G. D. Hay, Mr. John F. Bain, Mr. D. Coates, Sir J. and Lady McCulloch, Miss Inglis, two Misses Sellar, Mr. J. Borton, two Misses Borton, Mr. G. Borton, Master Borton, Mr. Sobotka, Mr. F. Marshall, Mr. H. P. Murray, Mrs. and Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock and child, three Misses Hitchcock, Mr. G. Dutton-Green, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, and two Masters and two Misses Bartlett.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
11	I. G. May Frere (s)	Cowan	River Indus, Jan. 7.
12	Punjaub (s)	Davison	Bussorah, Dec. 29.
	Rome (s)	Cates	Sydney, Dec. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
12	Shah Jehan	Williams	Chittagong.
	Phorose (s)	Cooper	London.
	Bokhara (s)	Orman	Trieste, &c.
	Schaldis (s)	Percival	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Cerigo, to Trieste and Venice.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Levaine, to Havre.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
8	Kilwa (s)	Hart	Singapore, Dec. 22.
	Mahratta (s)	Kendall	Rangoon, Dec. 29.
	Jumna	Cutting	London, Sept. 25.
	Roslin Castle	Guthrie	Cape Town, Oct. 31.
	Lord Lytton	Seabrook	Bombay, Nov. 26.
	Macedon	Watson	Bombay, Nov. 28.
	Freeman Clarke	Dwight	Bombay, Dec. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8.—Steamer Manora. Ship Battle Abbey and Bann.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
Dec. 11 Dragon, H. M.'s ss, Hulton, from Assab.
20 Glide, a Barque, Beadle, from Boston.
21 Leon XIII, ss, Requer, from Sea.
23 Ettorefrieramosca, It G. B., Caramagna, from Assab.
23 Ixia, ss, Smith, from Shields.
23 Oriental, ss, Lewins, from Bombay.
25 Elpis, ss, Turner, from Cardiff.
25 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Muccala.
25 Bretwalda, ss, Hunter, from Sea.
27 Goa, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
27 Kangra, ss, Woods, from London.
27 Amsterdam, ss, De Ridder, Amsterdam.
28 Mongolia, ss, Thompson, from Bombay.
28 Hexham, ss, Adams, from Coconada.
28 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, from Zanzibar.
29 Brindisi, ss, Lee, from London.
29 Siam, ss, Johnson, from Venice.
30 Hispania, ss, Laird, from Bombay.
30 Cervin, ss, Hughson, from Calcutta.
30 Europa, It. T. ship, Romano, from Colombo.
30 Merkara, ss, Hay, from London.
30 Chioggia It. G. boat, Preve, from Assab.
31 Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Cardiff.
31 Princess Marie, ss, Weber, Amsterdam.
31 Cycnus, ss, Penney, from Calcutta.
Jan. 1 Humbert, ss, Arnott, from Kurrachee.
1 Hathersage, ss, Robson, from Penarth.
2 Boyne, ss, Tyson, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28 Amsterdam, ss, De Ridder to Batavia.
28 Mongolia, ss, Thompson, to Venice.
29 Dragon, H. M.'s ss, Hulton, to Red Sea.
29 Oriental, ss, Lewins, to Zanzibar.
29 Hexham, ss, Adams, to Marseilles.
29 Brindisi, ss, Lee, to Calcutta.
29 Siam, ss, Johnson, to Bombay.
30 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Hodeida.
30 Goa, ss, Hay, to London.
30 Kangra, ss, Wools, to Kurrachee.
30 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, to Bombay.
30 Hispania, ss, Laird to Liverpool.
30 Cervin, ss, Hughson, to Antwerp.
30 Merkara, ss, Hay, to Calcutta.
31 Ixia, ss, Smith, to Kurrachee.
31 Elpis, ss, Turner, to Bombay.
31 Princess Marie, ss, Weber, to Batavia.
Jan. 1 Cycnus, ss, Penney to Dundee.
1 Humbert, ss, Arnott, to Marseilles.
2 Boyne, ss, Tyson, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HAROUR.

Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
Glide, a Barque, Beadle, from Boston.
Leon XIII, ss, Requer, from Sea.
Ettorefrieramosca It G. B, Caramagna, from Assab.
Operculum, ss, Thompson from Muccala.
Euro a It. T. ship, Romano, from Colombo.
Chioggia, It G Boot, Preve, from Assab.
Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Cardiff.
Hathersage, ss, Robson, from Penarth.
Boyne, ss, Tyson, from Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cormona (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 278 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 6 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 325 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.

Inchulva (s)—30 bales wool and 71 bales cotton, Jaitha Purshotum; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 700 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, John Marshall; 43½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jethany; 1,225 cwts wheat, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Armenia (s)—140 bales wool, Khimjee Lukhmidass and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 56 bales wool, Ghella Bharmull; 800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwat; ¾ cwts coir yarn, Finlay Muir and Co; 98 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Cohanim (s)—204 bales cotton, Venichund Joitidass; 185 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.

Cypress (s)—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Knight of the Bath (s)—18 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Velljee; 800 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4 bales wool, Bhimsy Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Kankow (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1 case peacock feathers, L. Singer and Co; 16 cwts fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Tarmahomed.

Gordonia (s)—225 cwts horns, Sajunbhoy Dattoo.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elpis (s)—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Bedouin (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lovaine (s)—7,997 cwts wheat, Volkart Brohers; 130 cwts horns, L. Singer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Grantually (s)—23,630 cwts wheat, 11,100 cwts groundnuts, 3,939 cwts linseed and 1,800 cwts rapeseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Cathay (s)—50 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay (s)—1 chest opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 29 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 9 cwts sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Fazul; 77½ cwts olibanum and 89 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 112½ cwts raisin, Hajee Fazul Khakey; 135 cwts raisin, Jaitha Khimjee; 450 cwts raisin, Ebram Hassom; 35 cwts bedellium, Datardina Mowjee; 43 cwts norlavang, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 50 bales twist, Hurnath Roopjee; 11 chests opium, E. J. Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay (s)—44 cwts fennelseed and 1½ cwts ivory, Megjee Gangjee; 21 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENTS OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1882.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·976
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	69·5
Relative humidity of Air	0.793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p.m.)	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	71·9
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, E, ESE, SW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210.

From 12-30 a.m. to 12-30 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

450-79—Craigie, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

403-81—Payne and G.—Toolsee Nathajee vs Moroba Govindjee and another—In person—Part heard.

382-77—Hearn, C. and L.—Narrondass Hemraj and others vs Vissondass Hemraj—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

589-77—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharelal and others—Shapurjee and T., A. and H.—Part heard.

495-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdool Rahimon Hajee Allaruckia vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

579-80—J. Macfarlane—Meghjee Jetha and another vs Sha Welljee Natha and others—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

645-79—Jefferson B and D (for pauper)—Devbai vs Itchalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane and Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Part heard.

115-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridas vs Itchalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane.

487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—J. B and D., P. and G. and J. Macfarlane.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co., and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ardesir and H., and C., L. and O.—Jehangir Gustadjee and another, petitioners.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

326-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee [illegible] Esmail and another—Smith and F.—Part heard.

423-81—Chalk and W.—Annie Henningway vs J. Henningway—Hearn, C. and L.

513-81—Hearn, C. and L—J. Henningway vs Annie Powar alias Annie Henningway—Chalk and W.

339-81—J. Macfarlane—Ahmed Soonjee vs Chunda Ramiee and another—Nanu and H., and R. M. Sayani.

343-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Hajee Dawood Hajee Sulleman and others.

22-81—Tyabjee and D—Jeewibai vs Golabdas Motiram and others—Jefferson B and D.

128-81—Tyabjee and D.—Memon Hajee Cassam Hajee Noormahomed vs Memon Hajee Oosman Hajee Jooma and another—In person.

306-81—Muljee and B.—Motilall Sudaram and another vs Sookhramdas Khoosalchund—Shamrao P.

346-81—Tyabjee and D.—Hukimchund Joitadas vs The Italia and Helvetia Marine Insurance Co.

355-81—In person (a pauper)—Pembai vs Siioobai—In person.

356-81—In person (a pauper)—Sonabai vs Hurrishunker Bhaskerjee and others—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Fasken, Lieut., 3rd Sikhs, from leave, from England.

JANUARY 11.

Crozier, Lieut. Col., Monmouthshire L. I., on leave, from Thayetmayo.

Griffiths, Surg., on leave, from Tellogong.

JANUARY 12.

Hubbard, Major, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.

DEPARTURE [illegible] JANUARY 12.

Estern, Vet. Surg., on leave, to England.

Taylor, Lieut. Col., R [illegible] join, from Banglore.

Handy, Major Liverpool Regt., on duty, to Mian Meer.

Turnbull, Surg. Major, from leave, to Poona.

Bayly, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Aden.

Gaye, Surg. Major, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, January 13

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at the Town Hall at 5-30 p. m. (Madras time). Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend. Tram-cars will leave Byculla and Girgaum at 5 p. m. and Grant Road at 4-45 p. m. (Madras time). Members are requested to be punctual in catching the Trams. All coming after the time above specified will have to pay their own fare.

It is notified for information that by kind permission of the donor the Bayley Challenge Shield competition will be open until the 15th February, 1882. Officers commanding companies who propose entering teams are requested to arrange for the competition before that date.

Vol. H. M. Skene having joined, is taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to A. company.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Comsd. and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieut. A. Wapshare, S. C.
Sub-Condr. R. Y. Abbott, Comst. Dept.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 20th Dec. 1881:

8th Regt. N. I.—Havaldar Syud Abas to be Jamadar, vice Shaik Muddar, deceased.

Major J. P. Grant, S. C., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut.-Col. from 4th Jan., subject to H. M.'s approval.

Major R. Hennell, Genl. List, Wing Officer, 5th N. L. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for three months on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The period of six months allowed to Major H. L. Dundas by G. O. dated 7th May, 1881, for passing the language test qualifying for appointment to the S. C., is extended by three months.

Mr. Joseph Clarke is appointed Lieut. in the Sind V. R. Corps.

Lieut. L. L. Fenton, S. C., having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S. C., to be Capt. from 8th Jan., subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty:—Major A. R. Seton, R. E.; Surg.-Major M. M. Mackenzie; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Drummond, S.C.; and Capt. J. T. Carruthers, S.C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Capt. J. R. Watson, S.C., and Surgeon-Major N. Hopkins, each six months, medical certificate.

Lieut. W. C. Alban, 1st Bn. Rl. Irish Rifles (late 83rd Foot), Offg. Wing Officer, 13th N. I., is admitted to the Bo. S. C., with effect from 9th Nov. 1880, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint J. McL. Campbell, Esq., C.S., Acting Collr. of Customs, Bombay, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice A. C. Trevor, Esq., C.S., resigned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke, Joint Sub-Judge at Dapoli in the Ratnagiri Dist., is allowed an extension for one month of the leave on medical certificate for three months granted to him in Govt. Notification dated the 8th Nov. 1881.

Mr. Atmaram Jamnadass Kaji is appointed to act as second Class Sub-Judge at Sattara, vice Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald to be Second Grade Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Panch Mahals Dist., vice Mr. Gell, made in Govt. Notification dated the 24th Oct. last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. J. H. Dickinson is appointed to be Second Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Kandesh Dist., vice Mr. W. J. Holland, continuing to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Khandesh Dist. during the absence of Major O. Probyn, or until further orders.

Mr. W. J. Holland is appointed to be Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Panch Mahals Dist., vice Mr. H. G. Gell, continuing to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Kaira Dist. until further orders.

Messrs. R. V. Hearn and H. Cleveland respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Govt. Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay on the 6th inst.

Rao Saheb Harilal Mansukhram Parekh and Mr. Chimanlal Lallubhai respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Broach on the 22nd Dec.

Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kaveshwar received charge of the Second Class Sub-Judge's Court at Kapadvanj in the Ahmedabad District on the 15th ultimo.

Mr. Govindrao Ramchandar Kandekar has been confirmed as Clerk of the Dist. Court of Ahmedabad, with effect from the 4th Oct. 1878, subject only to removal on the return of Mr. Dayabhai Harjivandas Nanavati.

Mr. Vaijanath Anant has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Sub-Judge's Court at Thana during the absence on leave of Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna.

Mr. E. T. Candy and Rao Saheb Gopal Vinaik Bhanap respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist. Court of Kanara on the 23rd Dec.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Dajaji Deshmukh, Second Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge, deputed to assist the Sub. Judge of Satara, delivered over charge of his duties on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Bhimaji Shriniwas Malapur has been appointed to act as Clerk of the First Class Sub. Judge's Court at Dharwar during the absence of Mr. Krishnarao Venktesh on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.S., is re-appointed Comr. First Grade.

Mr. W. A. Boulton, Asst. Supdt. in the Sind Survey Dept., is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade of Asst. Supdt., with effect from the 1st Aug. 1880.

The undermentioned officers passed the Special Higher Standard Dept. Examn., on 10th Oct. 1881:—Mr. Shantaya Manjunath, Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi, and Mr. Lakshman Ramchandra, Karbhari, Inchalkaranji. The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr. W. T. Morison, C.S., is placed under the Collr. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. H. Propert, C.S., and Mr. R. M. Lambert, Collr. in Sind, have been prmitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

Mr. J. DeCourcy Atkins, C.S., passed the Deptl. Examn. according to the ordinary Lower Standard on the 11th Oct. 1881.

Mr. Lakshman Gopal Deshmukh, C.S., passed on the 17th Oct. 1881 the Depatl. Examn. according to the ordinary Higher Standard, and also in the Extra Judl. Paper.

The undermentioned officers passed the Deptl. Examn. according to the ordinary Higher Standard on 18th Oct. 1881:—

1. Mr. Y. B. Tambe, B.A., Treasurer, Virdi, Khandesh.
2. Mr. K. Sadashiva, B.A., Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Nasik.
3. Mr. N. G. Nadgir, Local Fund Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Dharwar.
4. Mr. C. V. Kelkar, Karkun, Patan Taluka, Satara.
5. Mr. R. P. Bengeri, B.A., Second Karkun, Taluka Navalgund, Dharwar.
6. Mr. L. M. Deshpande, Second Karkun, Sangola Mamlatdar's Office, Sholapur.
7. Mr. D. D. Bhat, B.A., Second Karkun, Dohad Mamlatdar's Office, Panch Mahals.
8. Mr. V. D. Nagarkar, Second Clerk, Karmala Mamlatdar's Office Sholapur.
9. Mr. B. G. B. Kavatekar, Head Karkun, Taluka Karmala, Sholapur.
10. Mr. M. Vishnu, Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Nasik.
11. Mr. W. P. Late, L.C.E., Treasurer, Shahada, Khandesh.
12. Mr. R. Bhimrao, Second Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Dharwar.
13. Mr. R. Y. Chavbal, Shirastedar, Second Asst. Collr., Kolaba.
14. Mr. R. K. Vinze, Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Khandesh.
15. Mr. L. C. Fadke, L. C. E., Head Karkun, Taluka Jamkhed, Ahmednagar.
16. Mr. M. N. Fulmamdikar, Second Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Sholapur.
17. Mr. V. Pandurang, Registry Karkun, Belgaum.
18. Mr. M. T. Chiplunkar, L.C.E., Clerk, Bhimthadi Mamlatdar's Office, Poona.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr. H. C. Mules, Dy. Collr. in Sind, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for one year.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. A. DeSouza has been placed on general duty with effect from 28th Dec.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Hutchinson, Examiner, Fourth Class, Third Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of P. W. Accts., Bombay, on 4th Jan.

Messrs. A. H. Plunkett and C. W. Richardson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dy. Collr. and City Magte., Poona, on the 23rd Dec.

Messrs. J. King and J. Elphinston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr. and Dist. Magte., Ahmednagar, on the 27th Dec.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &C.

Messrs. E. McCallum and H. Woodward respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Sumpy. Asst. Collr., Kaladgi, on the 28th Nov.

Messrs. H. Kennedy and J. Down respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 22nd Dec.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Government House, Parell, by noon on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, should be addressed to Government House, Guneshkhind, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Govt. House, Parel, Jan. 12, 1882.

MR. JOSEPH COOK will LECTURE on SUNDAY EVENING (15th inst.) in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, at 8-30 p. m. (Bombay time.)
SUBJECT:—Eternal Hope or Repentance after death.
All are cordially invited.
N. B.—As on the last occasion 100 seats will be reserved. Price one rupee each. Numbered tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,
acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay: B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BLACKETT—January 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Blackett, M. A., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PIZEY—PECK—January 7th, at Calcutta, Margaret Ellen, daughter of George Pizey, Clevedon, Somersetshire, to F. S. Peck, I. M. D.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1882.

LADY FERGUSSON was laid in her grave at Sewree yesterday afternoon. It would be no easy task to give fit expression to the deep sense of private sorrow with which our community has participated in the mournful tragedy which thus found its last sad consummation. We have recorded from day to day the utterances of those who have a right to speak on behalf of large and important sections of the community, and we have taken due note of many signs of public mourning. But, over and above all this, no record of English life in Bombay during the last week would be complete which did not dwell for a little on the prevailing sadness which Lady Fergusson's death, with all the attendant circumstances, has brought home to every one. It is the simple truth that since the Sunday afternoon on which the news spread from mouth to mouth, as only such news can, Englishmen and Englishwomen in Bombay have been oppressed with a sense of sadness, to the exclusion of all other emotions, which is only now beginning slowly to pass away. It is, of course, in the nature of things that that feeling should pass away. Life cannot always, or for long, be a meditation on death. And, although in this case the memory of the dead will long endure even in the public mind, the sharp sense of grief with which that memory is now associated must soon grow dull as other interests, cares, and troubles follow each other in quick succession. In many respects, and for most men, the Bombay of next week will be very much what the Bombay of last week was; and the mourning which is now universal will slowly contract till it reaches that faithful circle of private friends on whose 'undying love and reverence' all but the most miserable of the dead can count. None the less, however, is the public sorrow as genuine as it has been conspicuous, and it is such as, we would fain hope, must lend some efficacy to the public sympathy which is on all hands extended to those more immediately affected by the sad event. The causes of this wide-spread sorrow are not far to seek. Most of the speakers to whom we have referred have dwelt, as was natural and right, on the 'high place' which Lady Fergusson but yesterday adorned. But it would be a mistake to suppose, if any one does suppose, that we have here any of the vulgar homage which is all that high place in itself can command. Prince Albert's biographer closes his account of the Prince's death with the observation that Death has rarely hallowed the chamber of his presence with grief more august. The remark has always seemed to us a most unhappy one. Death knows of nothing august but itself; and the grief with which the Queen knelt by her dying husband's bed-side was neither more nor less than that which, at the very moment, was breaking the hearts of thousands of poor women in the land over which she ruled. In any condition of life the circumstances of Lady Fergusson's death could not have failed to elicit the compassionate regard of all on whose ears the story fell. That one so young and beautiful, so gentle and courteous, should in the brief space of twenty-four hours go down to the grave by a fell stroke leaving us to resolve as best we may, the dark riddle of so cruel a destiny, is a tale whose [illegible] no rank of life could possibly have invested with a deeper gloom. The 'high place' to which reference has been rightly made has served only to draw the attention of the whole community to this one out of the many tragedies enacting in our midst; and the public grief which, perhaps, found its last expression in the English cemetery yesterday, if, as is certainly the case, it has rested largely on a general recognition of the many gifts and virtues with which nature endowed Lady Fergusson, had its roots in nothing less sacred than our common humanity. A death like this is one of the touches that makes the whole world kin; and it is a true, if melancholy, reflection, that such rare touches, when they do come, are hardly ever associated with any side of life but its darkest. The avocations and the pleasures of life divide men into countless groups which effectually conceal, for the most part, the tie that binds them. This strikes a chord which lies deep in the general heart of men; and hence it is that we have witnessed so noteworthy a response—of profound compassion at the thought of sufferings now happily over, reverent sympathy for affliction which it is all too easy to comprehend, and an overflow of regretful thought which has coloured all things with its own mournful tinge. Next to the first impulse of distress at the sight of such suffering and sorrow, came, we imagine, for most of us, the painful thought of the fresh anxiety which the news cannot but fail to have carried to many a loving circle at home. It was natural that it should be so; and it will not be held to detract from the value of the sympathy which has been so eagerly extended to those whose grief admits of no such accession even of kindred thoughts. Not her high place, but her gentleness and courtesy have won for Lady Fergusson's memory the affectionate regard in which it will long be enshrined in the public heart of Bombay. But her sad death has touched us at more points than one. [illegible] sight of all of us her sudden fate [illegible] moment lifted the veil with which nature in [illegible] wisdom conceals the future, and has bade us say whether the interests which seem to fill our life are not as shadowy as the hopes and wishes which are buried in her grave. It is no light thing thus to have moved a whole community. Grief and regret must have their day; but in the years to come it cannot, we think, fail to be a source of mournful consolation to those on whom this sharp stroke of fortune has fallen, that the sweet and gracious presence they deplore passed away amidst the mourning of a great city.

YESTERDAY we published the instructive correspondence which has recently passed between the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Duke of Argyll, in reference to His Grace's speech in July last, imputing to the Civil Engineers "the failure of certain barracks in India as regards design, construction, and material." Nothing could have been more precise and unmistakeable than the charge which the noble Duke levelled at the Civil Engineers, and, in point of fact, the charge in question would have had no particular object or meaning had it not been directed against the men whom the Cooper's Hill Institute was avowedly founded to replace. It having been alleged that the Cooper's Hill Institute was needless and costly, His Grace undertook to prove that it was rendered necessary by the fact that the Civil Engineers who had been formerly engaged in the open market had, by carelessness and incompetence, cost the Government of India annually "enormous sums;" and that it being "hardly possible to obtain in the open market a sufficient number of competent men to conduct the public works in India" on the required scale, the Cooper's Hill College was founded. Nothing could be more free from ambiguity than this charge, which was underlined, as it were, by a reference to the fact that, though "some of the Civil Engineers in India at the time referred to were very distinguished persons, there were also a number of inferior men who might have been called hard bargains." It appears, however, that nothing was farther from His Grace's mind than the thought of making any charge whatever against the Civil Engineers engaged in the open market. He having been pointed out to him that the barracks upon which millions of money had been spent, and were found to be "mere sun-traps" and "tremendously hot," and incapable of standing for more than a few years had been built, not by the Civil Engineers at all, but by military engineers who were officially censured and punished for their incompetence, His Grace coolly declares that by the Lord he knew it, and that it was "entirely by accident and not by design" that his remarks were pointed "specially against the Civil as distinguished from the Military branches of the Indian Engineering service!" Words have no meaning, at least His Grace the Duke of Argyll's words cannot be regarded as having any particular meaning, if, when he made so sweeping a charge against the Civil Engineers, there was in his mind no intention of imputing to them the waste and the incompetence which the language he used unquestionably did attribute to them. The fact that some of the men obtained for the department in the open market were "hard bargains", as His Grace alleged, may be true; but the reason was simply this: that the salaries offered were not sufficient to tempt men who could do fairly well in England. When the Cooper's Hill Institute was started, the pupils whom the Government had trained at its own expense were paid more than double the salary offered to men whose education had not cost the State a farthing. The former were given 350 Rupees a month from the beginning, while the latter got only 170 per month, with a prospect of increase to 250 a month, and nothing guaranteed beyond that. Had the open market men been offered the same inducements as the *élèves* of the Cooper's Hill College, competent could have been obtained continuously in any numbers. The difficulty of obtaining such men only arose when bitter experience showed that the salaries offered were not sufficient to enable a professional man to live in India. The Duke of Argyll's attack on the Civil Engineers who were not trained in the costly and quite needless Institution at Cooper's Hill was groundless. He himself admits that. If he did not also maintain that he never had any idea of making the attack at all, the admission would have been still more creditable to his candour.

FUNERAL OF LADY FERGUSSON.

YESTERDAY afternoon the body of Lady Fergusson was laid to rest in the pretty cemetery at Sewree. Notwithstanding that there was in the minds of many a doubt as to whether or not the funeral was intended to be of a strictly private nature, the gathering at the cemetery was a large one, and represented nearly every section of the community of Bombay.

Before 4 p. m., a large party began to form at Government House, Parell, and in a short time a numerous body of citizens and others assembled. At 4-30 p. m. the carrying party, composed of members and officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, brought down the coffin from the upper room at the north end of the bungalow and placed it in the hearse. A procession was formed immediately afterwards, which going out of the Government House grounds by the southern gateway, turned into the road leading to the Parell tank, and further up into the ascending road opposite Government House. Having come down the declivity, the hearse, stopped at the main entrance of the cemetery. It was followed by a carriage and pair, in which were Sir James Fergusson, his brother, Major Fergusson, of the Cape Rifles, who arrived in Bombay this week, and Mr. Hart, Private Secretary. In the other carriages were members of His Excellency the Governor's Staff, and these were followed by a long line of about a hundred carriages. A party of men belonging to the Governor's band stood on one side of the gateway of the cemetery, while on the other sides of it were a large assembly of people, ladies and gentlemen, who had come by the road from the New Great Eastern Mills, which winds by Tank-bunder along the north-eastern skirt of the suburbs of Bombay. Several officers and sowars of the Governor's body guard were also present.

At about 5 o'clock the funeral procession passed down the leafy avenue, and stopped at the entrance to the cemetery. First came the hearse which, by His Excellency's desire, was without plumes or other trappings of woe. At each side of the hearse walked the volunteers who were to bear the coffin to the grave. His Excellency the Governor's carriage followed, escorted by several lancers of the body-guard, and then came a long line of private carriages. The coffin covered by a rich pall, and bearing upon it many wreaths and crosses of flowers, was taken from the hearse and borne to the place of burial by the following members of the the B. V. R. Corps:—Captain Tennent, D Company; Lieut. Smeaton, C. Company; Col. Sergt. George, C. Company; Col. Sergt. Jeffries, B. Company; Segt. F. Spencer, E. Company; Sergt. G. Spencer, A. Company; Sergt. McCloughin, C. Company; Sergt. Neuburg, C. Company; Qr. Master Sergt. Easton, C. Company; Vol. Lawder, C. Company; Vol. Jamieson, B. Company; Vol. Dickenson, B. Company; Sergt. Wheeler, F. Company; Vol. Stephens, D. Company; Vol. Pearson, A. Company. Just inside the gates the funeral *cortege* was met by the officiating clergy who preceeded it to the grave. H. E. Governor and his brother, Major Fergusson of the Cape Rifles, the Commander in chief, Col. Stracey, Hon. L. Ashburner, Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, Capt Dean, Capt. Hon. G. F. Somerset, and Sir Charles Sargent, were in the first rank of mourners. The first part of the beautiful burial service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, senior chaplain, and the second part by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Stead. The grave was beneath a wide spreading tree, and the silence was broken only by the rustle of the palm leaves, and by the voice of the clergyman as he repeated the hopeful and thrilling words of the "Resurrection and the Life." Whilst the coffin was being lowered into the grave, the Commander-in-Chief, General Hardinge, placed upon it a beautiful cross composed of white and yellow flowers. A floral wreath composed of white roses and camelia japonica, and sent by the officers of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, was also placed upon the coffin which was double-cased, the inside casing being of teak, metalled, and the outside of polished teak with brass handles and plates. The coffin bore the following inscription:—

OLIVE.
The Wife of His Excellency
the Right Hon'ble
Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K. C. M. G., C. I. E.,
Governor of Bombay,
Died 8th January, 1882,
Aged 31.

The vault in which the mortal remains of Lady Fergusson were placed is close to the grave of Lady Daly, wife of General Daly, and is situated opposite the Roman Catholic Church within the cemetery.

At the close of the funeral ceremony H. E. Sir James Fergusson, through Col. Stracey, expressed to General Hewett his deep sense of the kindness which prompted the volunteers to form a carrying party on this melancholy occasion.

Among those present at the cemetery were observed, in addition to the names already mentioned,—

Sir M. R. Westropp.
Mr. Justice Bayley.
Mr. Justice Melvill.
Mr. Justice Kemball.
Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Graham.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon.
The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I.
General Carnegy.
Col. Beville.
Col. Pottinger.
Col. White.
Col. Willoughby.
Col. Merriman.
Col. Waddington.
Col. Hancock.
Col. Sexton.
Lieut.-Col. Stockley
Major Gatacre.
Major Dumdas.
Major Portman.
Major Merewether.
Major Currie.
Capt. Dean Pitt.
Capt. Melliss.
Captain Shaik Cassum, A. D. C.
Capt. Carew, I. N.
Capt. Morland, I. N.
Lieut. W. F. Whitehead, B. V. R. C.
Surg.-General Gilborne.
Dr. Cook.
Dr. Weir.
Dr. Lyon.
Dr. Thomas Blaney.
Dr. R. Blaney.
Dr. Waters.
Dr. Blanc.
Dr. Findlay.
Dr. Gomes.
Dr. De Souza.
Dr. DeGama.
Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee.
Dr. Shaik Cassum.
Dr. De Silva.
Mr. C. T. Meili.
Mr. F. Farnham.
Mr. J. Janni.
Mr. [illegible] Drouin.
Dr. Rozario.
Dr. Murray Mitchell.
Rev. J. Sharpin.
Rev. F. L. Creig.
The Ven'ble Archdeacon Stead.
Mr. J. Nugent.
Mr. J. Monteath.
Mr. W. M. Macaulay.
Mr. Arthur Crawford.
Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. P. Benn.
Mr. Fulton.
Mr. J. M. Sleater.
Mr. F. Mathew.
Mr. N. Spencer.
Mr. J. Jefferson.
Mr. F. Jefferson.
Mr. D. S. Kemp.
Mr. J. Bapty.
Mr. P. Ryan.
Mr. A. F. Turner.
Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant.
Mr. H. W. Barrow.
Mr. M. Balfour.
Mr. J. R. Duxbury.
Mr. W. Pendlebury.
Mr. H. E. Jacomb.
Mr. McLeod Campbell.
Prof. Hathornthwaite.
Mr. C. Douglas.
Mr. J. Fachiri.
Mr. J. Jardine.
Mr. J. F. Hutchinson.
Mr. R. McEwen.
Mr. F. Rowland.
Mr. Vuccino.
Mr. E. Freeborn.
Mr. W. Moylan.
Mr. D'Aguiar.
Mr. De Quadros.
Mr. J. K. R. Johnston.
Mrs. and two Misses A. H. Wadia.
Mr. Byramjee Jeejeeboy, C.S.I.
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.
Mr. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E.
Mr. H. C. Dady.
Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Sorabjee N. Cooper.
Mr. A. F. Moss.
Mr. N. R. Ranina.
Mr. Eduljee R. Reporter.
Mr. Jehangir D. Framjee
Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee
Mr. B. C. Ashburner.
Mr. S. C. Jeweller.
Mr. Byramjee N. Servai.
H.H. Aga Shabudin Shah.
Mr. B. Tyabjee.
Mr. C. Tyabjee.
Mr. Hakim.
Mr. Currim Khan.
Mr. Vinayek Wasudeo.
Mr. Vandravundas Purshotumdas.
Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker.
Mr. Janardhun G. Mentray.

TURKEY.

THE PORTE AND ITS CREDITORS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 22.

As we draw towards the close of this most eventful year, which I might well call—as Dryden called the year 1666—an *Annus Mirabilis*, there seems, for the moment, to be a rift in the dense cloud which has so long hung over the Turkish Empire; and through the rift, we catch a gleam of blue sky. The vision may be delusive, but there is, at least, a chance that it may not deceive us, and, probably, it will endure long enough to give us a promise of "A Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year!" The members of the so-called "National Debt Commission" may congratulate themselves on having made very marked progress since I last wrote, and, even if their scheme be not adopted, they will be able to say, with Seneca and Lord John Russell—"After all, we have lived our life!" Their scheme which has been drafted into the form of an *Iradé* or Imperial decree, has been approved by the Porte, and has been forwarded to the palace for Imperial sanction. As a rule, the views of the Palace differ widely from those of the Porte; and in this case, the palace officials cannot obtain any direct "bucksheesh," so that it is not *impossible* that a divergence of opinion sufficient at least to cause delay may arise. But, on the whole, I am inclined to think that the scheme will receive the Sultan's sanction. In the first place the scheme has been published by authority, and I do not think that the Ministers would have sanctioned the publication if they had not been assured of the Sultan's approval. To have published the scheme without his foreknowledge and consent would have been to throw such a responsibility upon him that, if he had subsequently decided to reject it, the entire Cabinet must have fallen. Secondly, although the scheme contains no direct "bucksheesh," it does contain an indirect temptation to the cupidity of the seraglio. The Sultan himself is a bondholder, and Turkish bonds of all kinds are much held by chamberlains, eunuchs, and odalisques. Unless these people be absolutely bereft of reason, they will facilitate the passing of a measure which, for a time at least, will enable them to get an income out of the tax-payers of Turkey. When the future historian of the present century narrates the financial events of the Turkish Empire, he will not fail to record that the great bulk of the enormous sums borrowed by Turkey between 1858 and 1873 were spent upon the Sovereign and the Palace, and that, in the final scramble for re-arrangement, the Sultan and the Palace got for themselves such an addition as it was possible for them to obtain. It is notorious that Abdul Aziz and his mother, and many of the ministers, were profligate speculators in Turkish stocks, and you may be sure that the people who will chiefly benefit by the new arrangement, if it be carried out, will be people of this class. As for the typical English widow, and the typical English curate, they will get no more out of their loaf than the few scanty crumbs which may fall from the stockbrokers' table. I must now give you a brief sketch of the propositions which have been formulated by Mr. Bourke and his colleagues. First and foremost, no change will take place with regard to the loans of 1854 and 1855 which are specially secured by the Egyptian Tribute, and by the guarantee, in one case moral and in the other case expressed, of England and France, and which will, consequently, maintain their present status in the money-market. The Defence Loan, of 1876-77 is also protected by the Egyptian Tribute, and is not touched by the present arrangement. The other debts, ten in number, have been taken at their issue price, with an addition of ten per cent. for the deferred interest. Thus the bonds of 1858 are valued at *Zres.* 93.15 per Prs. 100; those of 1860 at 62·90 per cent.; those of 1862 at 74·50 per cent.; those of 1863 at 76·30 per cent.; those of 1865 at 71 per cent.; those of 1869 at 62·40 per cent.; those of 1872 (Treasury nine per cent. bonds) at 107·55 per cent.; those of 1873 at 55·25 per cent. those of the general debt at 50·25 per cent., and those of the Roumelian Railways at 45·09 per cent. This part of the proposals of the Commission has not been received with universal approbation, but, on the whole, I think it is equitable, and I can only say to the bondholders that "I wish they may get it." The Turks, on their part, say that from the issue price of each loan there should be deducted the sums paid to brokers, bankers, and promoters in respect of the loan, because those sums never came into the Turkish treasury. This objection seems to me untenable. When the loans were contracted, the Turks acted with their eyes open, and if they allowed brokers, bankers, and even ambassadors, to put their fingers into the loans, they did so because they knew that they could not obtain the loans unless they acquiesced in the payment of this commission. If Mr. John Smith in London employs Mr. Benjamin to obtain a loan for him of £200 from the Messrs. Gurney, and if he gets from Mr. Benjamin nothing more than £125 in cash a valuable picture by Rembrandt, represe
exorcising the devil
"ton of paving-stones, and
kets," it does not rest with him
does not owe Messrs. Gurney and C
£125. The difference between £200
must, of course, be settled by Messrs. Gu
Mr. Benjamin, and assured by the Ottoman, Gu
and Benjamins have settled their differences long ago. Again the holders of the nine per cent. Treasury Bonds of 1872 complain that, though by the terms of their bonds they were to receive nine per cent. per annum, they are now allowed only ten per cent. in all for six years deferred interest, which is no more than is given to the holders of bonds bearing five or six per cent. interest. Still, even to these gentlemen, it must be said that their bonds have been taken at the very highest issue price, and that they did receive their nine per cent. (which is really a most exorbitant interest) for three years. I think that they have no very great reason to complain. Then come into the field the holders of the Roumelian Railway bonds, on whose behalf Austria is moving heaven and earth. I have a great sympathy for the *real* holders of Roumelian Railway bonds. They are mostly poor people here—members of the Guilds or Esnafs, hamals, gardeners, bakers, watchmen, *et hoc genus omne.* I pity them, but still, I say, "You fellows have had no interest at all, for six years: now there is a gleam of hope for you. Take it while you can get it!" And this, after all, is the philosophy of the whole thing. "Beggars must not be choosers!" If out of the mouth of the Turkish dog we can get any appreciable amount of butter, let us, in Heaven's name, take it. We cannot be worse off than we are. Let us deal with the whole thing as if it were a bad debt, and act as we should do with a bad debt in England. And I also must make one little word of objection to the effect that the Floating Debt" which is absolutely an "unknown quantity" is not in any way touched by the proposed arrangement. Nevertheless, the Porte and its creditors have agreed as to the amount of the public debt for which the Porte is henceforth to be held liable. This is a point gained, and though it is quite possible that the private creditors of the Porte may impede the fulfilment of its obligations to its public creditors, the Ottoman Government has a right to say "We have acknowledged, and you have accepted, the amount of our public indebtedness, and you must endeavour not to hinder the fulfilment of our obligations. We sincerely desire to pay our debts, but in order to do so we must be left in peace. Our territory must not be further curtailed; our revenues must not be further intrenched upon; the bondholders will now have at heart our interests as well as their own; we call upon them to act as sureties between us and Europe, and to use all their legitimate influence, which is great, to prevent us from being hindered in the fulfilment of our obligations. It is for them to make known, through the channels with which they are familiar, that we cannot do what we desire to do, unless we are left in tranquility. Our creditors ought to combine to checkmate the intrigues of diplomatists, and to put an end to that system of vivisection, which has been carried on with regard to Turkey during the present century. If they do not aid us in this respect the loss will fall on them rather than on us." The Turkish Government will have, if the proposals now before it be sanctioned, a fair right to make the appeal which I have indited for it; but it is necessary now to consider in what manner it is proposed that the Turkish Government shall fulfill the very solemn obligations which it is asked to take upon itself for the last time. It is my firm belief that under a proper administration Turkey can fulfil those obligations, and I do not doubt, for one moment, that the Sultan and many of his leading advisers are anxious to fulfil them; but they have to contend against an enormous amount of dead weight, and they may fail. Now, however, I am going to show how it is that they propose to fulfil them.

As a matter of course the existing bonds are to be brought in by the holders, registered, and exchanged for a rateable quantity of new and Unified Bonds, which, if it does nothing more, will at least tend to simplify the Turkish Public Debt. The registration and the exchange are to be effected in London, Amsterdam, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Rome and Constantinople. Bonds drawn, but not paid off during the temporary bankruptcy of the Ottoman Government, are to be treated as if they had not been drawn. Manifestly, this is equitable. The provisional certificates which were given for half interest in accordance with Mahmoud Nedein's famous decree of October 1875, but which have never been honoured, are to be rateably converted into Unified Bonds. This, again, is equitable. The coupons which have accrued for payment since the decree of Mahmoud Nedein, are to be called in and cancelled, the acquittal for them being the 10 per cent. which is to be included in the Unified Bonds. The exchange of the bonds must take place by the 1st of February 1885, after which date no more obligations will be acknowledged, and a commission of ⅛ per cent., calculated upon the reduced value of the registered bonds, will be allowed. In London the work will fall to the Council of foreign bondholders, and I can well understand why, in view of their ⅛ per cent., my old friends of that Council have, with twinkling eyes, sent by telegraph their approval and acceptance of the scheme. Bonds not redeemed during a period of thirty years prior to the decree of October 1875, are to be considered as null and void. This is merely reasonable. To the service of the Unified Debt thus created, the following revenues are, from the 1st January 1882, to be hypothecated. And here, I must observe that, in taking up these revenues, the National Debt Commission appears to have ploughed the Empire with a small toothed-comb. Indeed, it is no secret that during their deliberations, the members of the Commission, finding that the estimates of revenue which had been laid before them did not show the wherewithal for the service of the debt, hit upon the well known and familiar expedient of enlarging the estimates. However, the new debt is to be provided for by,—(1) The duty on salt, and the duty on tobacco, with the exception of the duty on cigars, snuff, and imported tobacco; (2) by the duty on wines and spirits; (3) by the stamp duties; (4) by the duty on fish, and by the duty on silk; (5) by any excess in the customs dues which may result from the alteration of rates; (6) by the excess of revenue which may result from the application of the new Patent Law; (7) by the excess in the revenues of the Isle of Cyprus, which, if the Imperial Government cannot obtain it, is to be regarded by that Government as £130,000, and made up by the Porte; (8) by the Bulgarian tribute, which, in like manner, is to be regarded as a lien on the Ottoman Government to the extent of £100,000; (9) by anything that can be obtained from Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece, as contributions towards their share of the debt, so far as it was applicable to the ceded territories; (10) anything that can be got from Eastern Roumelia under the Organic Statute. Now, it will be obvious to your readers that in this stable there are several very dark horses. By improved management the duties on silk, salt, fish, and tobacco may be largely augmented. The produce of the country will increase if better means of transport be given, and, under an honest administration, even the existing duties will yield more than they yield at present. The stamp duty may, as I have repeatedly said, be largely increased by the simple process of enforcing the law. But the other items of revenue are of the most vague and shadowy character, and have been inserted
by the Turkish delegates for two reasons
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up to the required amount; secondly, with
to put pressure on the bondholders, to w
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Postscriptum.—December, 22, 18
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which answer to our "Amen
"Amen," but I am not sanguine.

THE SILVER QUE

THERE are not two countries
deeply interested in the future o
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There seem only two *reasonable* gro
England can refuse to join the confe
first is that it would be a disadvanta
rate, no advantage to her to join.
that the scheme is impracticable.

We shall consider these two groun
sider—is the scheme practicable? It
there is nothing impossible in the fir
programme. Every country can, if
its mints with equal freedom to gold
The second part of the programme, to
possible. There is nothing to preve
if it wills, from passing a law
either gold or silver is to be legal
ratio; in other words, that any ma
can discharge it by offering his cre
either gold or in silver at the rati
But what is not so obvious is, that
this law by all nations of the c
will, so long as the law is adhered
fix the relative value of gold and silv
more correctly, make it a matter of p
ence, as far as monetary transactions
whether they have gold or silver, or p
gold or silver, so long as they have to
15½ times as much silver as gold.
sidering the matter very deeply, one

"It is surely no more possible fo
to ordain that so much gold will
value as so much silver, than it wou
order that so much barley shall b
to so much wheat, or so much tea to
Nevertheless, a little consideration
the law can do so. It is necessa
to point out that the market for
money is so large, compared with
purposes of art, that the demand i
be left out of consideration. If w
we want money for, we find that
pay our debts, and (2) to purchase
desire. With regard to paying
determines what we can pay
words, what is legal tender. I
tries, a law is passed that e
(in the proportion of 15
tender, it is clear that, for all
in all countries, gold is equi
proportion of 1 to 15½. The seco
we want money for, is to make
civilized countries the vast proporti
are made on credit to be paid for at
to be paid, of course, in legal tender, th
silver at the fixed ratio. But, it m
the law cannot fix the ratio for cash
doubt it cannot, any more than it can
keeper to p with his goods; but as
he has in having his goods is to exc
money, he will be equally ready to acc
or silver—both being equally
money—whilst the purchaser havi
advantage in making the purchase o
procure the article from some other d
able to do without it, will not pay in or
mium, when he knows that to himsel
and to every one else in the whole
the metals are legal tender, and, there
in the proportion of 15½ to 1. Gra
and silver are equally desired by men i
world as money, and, for all practical
equally suitable for use as money, and
what men want is so much *legal tend*
that if all governments ordain that go
shall be indifferently legal tender at
that that ratio fixes the proportion
two metals are, as money, equivalent.

From the time of Newton it has
that bi-metallism is possible
versal. The question for
nations, or all important

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TELEGRAMS.

FALL OF SNOW AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 12.

[illegible] fall of snow commenced last night, and is still continuing. There are now three feet on [illegible], and a much heavier fall is predicted, [illegible] Simla, possibly, snow-bound for some [illegible].

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

[illegible] the Viceregal Council to-day, [illegible] obtained leave to bring in a [illegible] the Civil Procedure. The object of [illegible] is to exempt salaries of Government [illegible] servants, under Rs. 12 per mensem, [illegible] by civil decrees. Section 539 of the [illegible] amended by the addition of the word [illegible] after "religious" in the existing act. [illegible] also introduced a Bill to exempt [illegible] from the Indian Ports' Act of 1875. [illegible] referred to a Select Committee. [illegible] presented the Committee's report on the [illegible] the Penal Code. [illegible] presented the Committee's report on [illegible] amend the law relating to seditious [illegible].

[illegible] Bill to define and amend the law re[illegible] Trustees was taken into considera[illegible] mover stated that the passing of the Bill [illegible] required, especially in Bombay, and [illegible] favourably all over India. It gave [illegible] to the Hindu private testator, to [illegible] a section in which the existing law on the [illegible] found wanting. The mover hoped the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would see [illegible] for the Bill before long. He explain[illegible] alterations and amendments which had been [illegible] specially the two which came from the [illegible] Indian Association. Mr. Evans agreed that [illegible] was wanted, and it was passed.

Babu [illegible] was added to the [illegible] Committee appointed to report on the Bill [illegible] the Indian Companies' Act.

[illegible] Shiva Prasada was added to the Select [illegible] appointed to report on the Bill to amend [illegible] the Hindoo Wills' act.

[illegible] Council then adjourned for a week.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 12.

[illegible] was a Horticultural Show at the Laul [illegible] this evening, at which the Maharajah and [illegible] were present. The show was a successful [illegible]. The apples and strawberries were particular[illegible] and vegetables of all kinds beyond praise. [illegible] and in pots, were deserving of the [illegible]mmendation.

PIRACY AT KHATMANDOO

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

[illegible]piracy has been discovered at Khatmandoo [illegible] Prime Minister and his family. Nu[illegible] arrests have been made. It is reported that [illegible].

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SIR ERSKINE PERRY.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

[illegible] Erskine Perry has been appointed a member [illegible] Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 11.

[illegible] Sultan has deputed Nermat Pasha to re[illegible] the Gendarmerie.

[illegible] believed that the engagements of all English [illegible] with the exception of Baker Pasha, will be [illegible].

GAMBETTA AND "SCRUTIN DE LISTE."

PARIS, JAN. 11.

[illegible] Gambetta threatens to resign unless the bill [illegible] *scrutin de liste* be voted.

MERV MISSION TO GEOKTEPE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 11.

The Merv mission to Geoktepe has failed. A [illegible] influential mission is preparing.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 11.

[illegible] S. N. Company's steamer Patna [illegible] [illegible] Gulf and Kurrachee, [illegible] Captain G. [illegible] on Wednesday, the [illegible]

LONDON, JAN. 11.

[illegible] closed firm. Surats [illegible]

[illegible] market has been quiet.

[illegible] market has been firm.

[illegible]	½
[illegible]	5-10½
[illegible]	7
[illegible]	0-10¼
[illegible] 60 days' sight	1s. 8.
[illegible] Loan	101
[illegible] Paper	84
[illegible]	90⅞
[illegible] for account	100¼
[illegible] Rentes	114⅓
[illegible]	52 3-16
[illegible] Shares	£19-10
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£49

Arrivals—Black Watch and Hartville.

Departures—Jeranos and Lord Eslington.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 11.

(Madras time.)

[illegible] p.m.	71·7 Farht.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.

[illegible] a.m.	69·0
[illegible] a.m.	76·1
[illegible] p.m.	79·3
[illegible] p.m.	77·9

[illegible] total number of deaths from cholera within [illegible] Bombay city boundaries during the week ended [illegible] 10th instant, was 35, as compared to [illegible] of 4 for the corresponding weeks in the [illegible] years. The deaths occurred in the follow[illegible]:—Colaba 2; Espianade 3; Market 3; [illegible]; Umarkhadi 1; Dongri 3; Dhobi Talao 1; [illegible] 6; Bhuleshwar 1; Kumbarwarra 2; [illegible]; Walkeshwar 1; Mahalakshmi 1; [illegible]; Parel 3; Water Division 2.

[illegible] only district of the Presidency outside of [illegible] where cholera is mentioned in the latest [illegible] season reports as being present is Kaladgi, [illegible] there were 69 cases reported from the 8th [illegible] 31st Dec., 31 of which proved fatal.

[illegible] Rev. J. H. T. Blunt, M.A., is appointed [illegible] of [illegible], visiting Sholapur and [illegible] with effect from the date of his return to [illegible] the Rev. W. Clark, M.A., Chaplain [illegible], Poona, will pay the authorized visits [illegible] visiting also the Yerowda Jail and [illegible] Prison at Poona.

New rules approved by the Government of Bombay for regulating grants-in-aid to schools in this Presidency are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. The new rules have reference to grants-in-aid according to results, and grants-in-aid of school buildings; special rules for indigenous schools, &c., not able to present children for results-grants; and grants to pupils passed under the several standards.

Among the names of the successful candidates for the Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay, are those of the following young ladies:—Miss Emily Corkery, St. Mary's School, Poona, 96th on the list; Miss Cecilia Katherine Ward, Scottish High School, Byculla, 60th; Miss [illegible] May Conway, Gogha Mission School, 82nd; Miss Ellen Hall, St. Mary's School, Poona, 90th; [illegible] Miss Mary Richardson, St. Mary's School, [illegible] 149th.

Colonel Olcott, president of the Theosophical Society, delivered his annual address yesterday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. There was a large attendance, chiefly of native students. In the absence of Mr. Sinnett, the editor of the *Pioneer* and author of the *Occult World*, Dr. Pandurang Gopal presided. Colonel Olcott was followed by Mr. Bennett, the editor of a paper called the *Truth Seeker*, published in America, and who is now on a tour round the world, as well as by Mr. [illegible] of Bhownaggar, and Mr. Cowasjee M. Shroff. The addresses occupied over a couple of hours. A detailed report will appear in our next issue.

We have received a volume of cartoons from the [illegible] *Punch*, 1873-1881. There are a score of [illegible], some of them very well drawn, and showing considerable humour. Explanatory notes are attached to each plate. These selections are dedicated to Sir George E. W. Couper by Muhammad Sajjad Husain, proprietor, editor and publisher of the *Oudh Punch*.

[illegible] of the Four Corps d'Armée for India, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* hears, will not take place, after all, until next year. [illegible] in the Budget will therefore be framed on the old lines. If the Bill is got through Parliament during the coming session, the Military authorities in India will have sufficient time before the 1st of April, 1883, to make all necessary arrangements for commands, distribution of troops, new areas of recruiting, &c.

We have received a copy of the *Calcutta Review* for January, which contains the following contributions:—Tibet and the Way Thither, by D. Boulger; The Languages of Africa, by Robert Cust; Moral Cholera, by H. G. Keene; How the Portuguese obtained a footing in the Island of Diu, by E. Rehatsek; Patna during the last Days of the Mahomedans, by G. P. S.; Economic Reform in Rural India, by Arthur Harington; Sir Thomas Roe and the Court of Jehangeer, by G. W. Cline; Social Life in Bengal fifty years ago, by an old Indian; The Quarter; and Critical Notices.

It is notified that if an officer, who, under the rules of his service is entitled to a free passage in a troopship when proceeding on leave out of India, is, after having been granted subsidiary leave, detained, waiting for a troopship, through no fault of his own, his subsidiary leave may be extended to the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he is provided with a passage, without reference to the maximum period of thirty days for which subsidiary leave can be granted under the ordinary rules of the Code.

Mr. Buck, who accompanied the Viceroy to Burma, remained in that province, for the purpose of maturing an Agricultural Department, and exploring the country. He travelled as far as Prome. In the meantime, the *Englishman* says, the new department has so far progressed that a Director of Agriculture has been resolved on, and it is to be presumed that Mr. Arthur Hough, now settlement officer, will obtain the post. If so, a better officer could hardly have been selected, for Mr. Hough has been some years in the country, knows every inch of the Province, and possesses an intimate knowledge of the language and of the people, attainments which almost alone form a sufficient [illegible]

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon F. F. Collins, Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India, proceeds home at the end of this month, his tour of service having expired.

The Bombay Government have decided upon constituting a class of Police Probationers (the number of probationers not to exceed ten) and have determined that on first appointment a probationer shall receive pay at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem, without any extra allowances. He will be placed under a police superintendent to learn his work or prepare for his examinations. On passing a prescribed examination, the probationer will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem without any extra allowances, unless acting as superintendent or assistant superintendent, and on passing a second examination the probationer will be held qualified for substantive promotion to the grade of assistant superintendent, or to act in any temporary vacancy which may occur among superintendents or assistant superintendents on his pay *plus* an acting allowance of 20 per cent. of the pay of the grade in which he is acting, and with the travelling allowance of the appointment in which he is acting. The seniority of Probationers will ordinarily be fixed according to priority of appointment, modified by the priority of date of passing the second examination; but Government reserve the right of drafting military or other officers into the higher grades of the police, should such procedure appear desirable. Service as a Probationer will not count as service towards pension. The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, in terms of this resolution, the following gentlemen to be Police Probationers:—

Mr. H. N. Alexander, on special duty under the Military Department at Naushara.

Mr. M. Kennedy, Acting Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. D. H. G. Maclean, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Acting Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur.

Mr. F. C. Jones, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. G. Cotgrave, Acting First Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

Mr. D. Davies, Acting Second Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

Mr. L. H. Spence, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.

Mr. A Jardine, on transport duty, Sibi.

The abovenamed probationers will retain their present acting appointments, till the return of the permanent incumbents, or till further orders. Mr. Jardine, on the cessation of his employment in the Military Department, will be attached to the office of the Superintendent of Police, Poona.

The Burmese Envoy who recently arrived at Rangoon, too late to have an interview with the Viceroy, appears to have been carefully [illegible] the Court of Mandalay of any political functions. He was the bearer of a complimentary letter welcoming the Viceroy to Burmah, but the letter was not, a Calcutta paper says, particularly warm in tone, or more than ordinarily courteous in its terms, the present consisting of a few silk *putsoes*, some Burmese boxes, and some fur jackets. On the return of the Chief Commissioner from Moulmein, the Envoy had two interviews with him, in which he expressly disclaimed any political character, and declared that his mission was entirely complimentary. At the second interview, the conversation somewhat naturally turned upon the monopolies created by the King, but the Envoy was careful to reply that the subject was beyond his province, inasmuch as it was one upon which he had received no instructions. He admitted the fact of the monopolies, but was not prepared to say anything about them. He, however, assured Mr. Bernard that he would gladly be the bearer of any message from him to the Ministers at Mandalay, and that he would gladly take charge of any message or letter from the Government of India. Mr. Bernard was particular to ask the Envoy if he had seen the King before he left Mandalay on December 21st. To this the Envoy replied that he had had an interview with King Theebaw, at which he took his farewell before setting out for Rangoon; but this statement clashes with the known fact that the King has not transacted any public business for at least two months. The idea prevalent at Mandalay is that the Government of India will seek peace on any terms, and it is this belief which is the great obstacle in the way of any arrangement being come to. If the Envoy do his duty, his report will go a long way towards disabusing the minds of the Burmese Ministers of any false notions they may have entertained on this point, and in this case his visit to Rangoon may turn out to have been beneficial to both countries. But we think the Government of India might take one step towards the assertion of its dignity. It might inform the Court at Mandalay that British interests require the presence of a Resident at that city, and it might require the Court to receive the officer whom it might depute as its representative.

The *Rangoon Times* learns that everything for the monopoly of which a price can be got is converted into a monopoly at Mandalay, regardless of the suffering it may cause the people. For example, on the 6th December, the sole right to sell fish, prawns, &c., in the Royal City, was sold to a Burman for the paltry sum of Rs. 800, and a few days later the monopoly of oil, teel-seed, and tamarinds, was disposed of for Rs. 80,000.

The shock of earthquake that was lately felt at Calcutta and Madras was experienced also at [illegible] in Nepal, the *Pioneer* hears, but a more perceptible quake was noticed on the 10th of December, and a third within the last few days,—on the 5th instant, at 4-15 A.M. This tremour was accompanied by a noise like that made by a carriage going over a hollow roadway.

We are likely very soon now, the Allahabad paper promises, "to hear the last of the Hyat Khan scandal. It will be remembered that the case was placed in the hands of Mr. Henderson, the Government Advocate in the Punjab, and Mr. Charles Brown, of the Punjab Police, was entrusted with the duty of collecting and sifting the evidence. Their joint report is now before the Government of India, and Mr. Brown himself is in Calcutta, prepared no doubt to answer any question arising out of the report. So far as we can gather, it has been found impossible to get important witnesses from Afghanistan, the Amir showing no anxiety in the matter, and presumably the trial will never take place. The case has certainly dragged on long enough, and the sooner final orders are issued the better."

Cholera has broken out in the wing of the Scottish Rifles at Hooghly, and four deaths are reported to have occurred. The regiment is marching to Cawnpore.

The *Pioneer* is "enabled to state that Professor Bryce has definitely refused the offer of the legal membership of Council."

The *Englishman* remarks that "the relief season has given Government the opportunity of making a change which, to those who are acquainted with the circumstances, is considered both unwise and impolitic. Until quite recently the garrison of Thayetmyo, the important frontier town of British Burmah, consisted of two batteries of artillery, one wing each of the 43rd and 44th Queen's, a wing of the 19th and the 31st and 32nd, M. N. I. Regiments. But now it has been decided to reduce this force by sending away the 43rd and 44th and one of the batteries of artillery, and replacing it by one wing of the 16th Queen's, who are coming in the usual course of relief. * * * It is feared that the remonstrance (which the Government of India are sending to Mandalay, on the subject of the monopolies) would, at any time, have had little weight, but in the face of the reduction of the garrison at [illegible] ments—it will have even still less than heretofore. The time may possibly come—we do not wish to play the rôle of the unlucky augur, still we cannot shut our eyes to what may happen any day—when troops will be required on the frontier, and it seems to us, with such a contingency in view, it is not altogether politic to reduce the garrison of Thayetmyo to the limits now agreed on. It is to be hoped that Government will reconsider their decision, and allow a stronger force, or at least one equal to the former, to remain in the most important frontier town of British Burma."

The Australian papers state that Captain Hawkins, the master of the labour schooner Isabel, writing from Fiji, supplies additional particulars of the recent massacre of the boat's crew of that vessel by the natives of Santo Island. The natives in their attack used muskets as well as tomahawks. No provocation was offered by the crew of the Isabel. The natives are cannibals, and they made a feast upon the bodies of the murdered crew. A search party from the schooner found in a bush village one hand, one thigh, portion of a chest, a heart, and liver. All these remains had been scalded and scraped and prepared for cooking. The remains were collected and were buried. The other portions of the bodies had been eaten. The two half-caste Fijians who were saved from the massacre had a wonderful escape. One of them had two terrible tomahawk cuts on the head.

The London correspondent of an up-country contemporary states that Mr. O'Donovan, the *Daily News* Merv correspondent, on his return to England shortly, is to be entertained there at a grand "spread" which the journalists of the metropolis are to give him.

The paucity of subalterns in the Indian Staff Corps, especially the Madras and Bombay branches, has induced the authorities, the *United Service Gazette* states, to consider the expediency of again opening the Staff Corps to candidates from regiments *at home*, as the applications for admission from battalions in India have very much fallen off of late. This is, no doubt, [illegible] partly by the new regulations [illegible] pensions, the position of all [illegible] being entirely at the mercy of the Indian Government, but in a greater measure is due to the improvement which has taken place in the prospects of promotion in the Imperial Army. The average period in the latter in which a subaltern will be able to fairly look forward to promotion to a company is eight years, whereas in the Indian Staff Corps there is a hard and fast rule by which no Lieutenant can hope for promotion under twelve years' service, and that must be all spent in India. The attractions of a higher rate of pay may temporarily attract young subalterns at home, but we feel sure that the Staff Corps rules as to the lower ranks will have to be entirely remodelled ere long.

THE NEW SAINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On the 8th of last month was celebrated at Rome, with great pomp and splendour, the canonisation of four new saints, St. Derossi, St. Lorenzo, St. Claire, and St. Labre. Some particulars of the lives of these four holy men, who have thus received the highest honor which the Church can confer, may be interesting to your readers. Of the first named, G. B. de Rossi, no further particulars are given than that he devoted his life to hospital work in Rome. He died in 1764. To the second, St. Lorenzo, is ascribed the honor of having introduced the order of Capuchins into Austria, where he founded several monasteries. He accompanied the Archduke Maximilian in his campaigns against the Turks, and is said to have been "miraculously preserved from the infidel bullets." The third, St. Claire, was an abbess "celebrated for the purity of her mind," a distinction which implies the reverse of a compliment to her contemporary abbesses. A *post mortem* examination of her body revealed the interesting fact that "the figure of Christ on the cross was engraven on her heart." The fourth, St. Labre, the most remarkable of the four, was celebrated, not for the purity of his mind, but for the impurity of his person, which has rendered his name, throughout France and Italy, a synonym for uncleanness. His biography is given at considerable length in a recent number of the *Saturday Review*. Born at Amettes in Normandy, the elder of fifteen children of a farmer, he was famous from infancy for a mortal aversion from labour. Disgusted with the thrashings with which his parents tried, in vain, to cure him of his inveterate laziness, he quitted the paternal farm and begged his way to Rome, where the exceeding filthiness of his person and habits disgusted even the mendicants of the Eternal City. He took up his residence in a hole in the Coliseum, and was known as the "Hermit of the Coliseum." Cardinal Lepre is said to have been so disgusted with his appearance, that he broke his head with his staff, the most laudable action that has been recorded [illegible] Cardinal Lepre. The horror and disgust inspired by his presence, the [illegible] exhibited at his approach, and the anxiety generally manifested to pass to windward of him, and give him as wide a berth as possible, afforded him exquisite delight. He professed great love for the vermin which swarmed over his person, and formed an animated shirt of penance. He preached the virtues of poverty, uncleanness, and mendicity until he died, in the *odour* of sanctity, in 1746, at the age of thirty-eight. Two *bonâ fide* and well attested miracles have been already performed through his intercession. He was held in such veneration by the nuns, that they are stated to have piously gathered the crumbs in his wallet with which to season their soup. Some of his rags, purified by time, consisting of the fragments of two pairs of breeches and of two shirts, together with some hairs of his beard, and five of his teeth, are exhibited, every Thursday, in an oratory at Rome, as holy relics for the adoration of the faithful. Such was one of the holy men whom the Papacy has thought fit to elevate to the dignity of a *demi-god*. The Armenian beggar who displays his rags in the vicinity of the Municipal Office might reasonably aspire to a similar honor if he could be induced to transfer his presence to Rome. A full account of the canonisation will be found in the latest *St. James' Budget*. The Pope presided at the canonisation of this apostle of vermin, surrounded by between three and four hundred Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops, and other dignitaries of the Church. He pronounced a homily in which he expatiated on the important *rôle* performed by Saints in general, and dilated in particular on the virtues of the four whom he has added to their number. "I am happy," he said, "amidst my tribulations, to be able to augment the number of the elect who intercede with the Almighty in favour of the Church and Society." Whatever may be thought by the Roman Catholic priesthood of this elevation of the apostle of idleness and uncleanness to the rank of an intercessor before the throne of divine grace, it cannot be regarded by sensible Christians, of every denomination, in any other light than as a flagrant insult, not only to society, but to the Almighty Himself. However appropriate it would have been considered in the dark ages of Christianity, it is a glaring anachronism in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The guilt, however, does not lie entirely at the door of Leon XIII. It was Pius IX., or his advisers, who conceived the idea of the canonization of Labre, and by whom he was beatified twenty years ago; and Leon XIII. may have considered himself bound to carry out the undertaking of his predecessor, which he could not, moreover, have opposed without offending the most bigotted, and, consequently, the most powerful of the Cardinals. Labre having been born in France, in the diocese of Arras, he was selected for canonisation by Pio Nono in the time of the second empire, to do honor to France. But, *autres temps autres mœurs*; so far from the French of the present day considering it an honor, the canonisation of St. Labre has caused an almost unanimous outburst of indignation from the French press, the voice of the nation, who are scandalised at this humiliating spectacle of the "Catholic and Apostolic Church prostrated in adoration before Diogenes squatting in his hole."

SENEX.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

In its bright red cover "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" always reminds us of the Murray's handbooks familiar to us since the days of our youth. But in some respects it is better than the handbooks, for its description of the Bombay Presidency and its numerous objects of attraction is fuller and more accurate than that generally to be found in Murray. There is also a quantity of local and general information, and what tourists in India will find most useful, the routes and fares from Bombay to many of the principal places in the country. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay are also given, and some photographs of public buildings in Bombay.—*Englishman*.

We acknowledge with thanks the seventh edition of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press. It is needless to say anything more in commendation of this annual, than that it fully maintains the credit it has already acquired. In the brief advertisement to the present edition, the publisher says:—"The Guide and Directory has, this year, been anew subjected to extensive and useful revision, and a large amount of descriptive letter-press has been added. The Hindu Temples, Mahomedan Mosques, and Parsee Fire Temple have been described by writers qualified to do so from personal knowledge. The Directory has been added to and corrected up to the moment of going to Press." The photographs this year are devoted to some of the principal buildings of Bombay.—*Indian Daily News.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In [illegible] Diseases [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is [illegible] indispensable in the more obstinate and inveterate forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial [illegible] by all chemists, druggists [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, evening.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 11:—L. G. May Frere (s), River Indus. Yesterday: Punjaub (s), Bussorah; Rome (s), Sydney.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Shah Jehan, Chittagong; Phorose (s), London; Bokhara (s), Trieste &c.; Schaldis (s), Marseilles.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	......	......
Ballet Music	Astorga	Abert.
Valse	Immortelleu	Gung'l.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel.
Galop	Bald Da Bald Dort	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—S. S. Grantully entered, and Geelong, Pharos, and Inchmaree, left the dock yesterday.

Goa High Court:—The High Court of Goa has been empowered to dispose of appeals coming before it from the Consular decisions in China.

Governor of Damaun.—Senhor Alberto Morais de Carvalho, of the Goa military service, has been appointed to succeed Senhor Sergio de Souza as Governor of Damaun.

Archbishop of Goa.—The new Archbishop of Goa has been granted by the Holy See, for a period of two years, the same extraordinary powers which were enjoyed by his predecessor.

Mr. Joseph Cook's Lectures.—On account of the uncertainty as to the time of H. E. the Governor's arrival, it was found impracticable to arrange for a lecture on this (Friday) evening. The next lecture will be delivered in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on Sunday evening at 8-30 (Bombay time) on the subject of Eternal Hope. It is expected that Mr. Cook will deliver two other lectures in the course of next week.

Using Counterfeit Money.—James Roy, a suspicious character, was yesterday handed over by Mr. Crisp of the Bombay Tramway Company to the Police, charged with tendering a counterfeit shilling piece in payment of his fare while travelling in a tramway car. The prisoner will be charged with the offence before a Magistrate this day.

Theft in the Fort.—Ardaseer Hormusjee, a petty shopkeeper, residing in Tod street, Fort, reported to the Police, yesterday, the theft from his premises, of a wooden box containing Rs. 46 during his absence from home on Tuesday night. The look on the front door of his premises was also stolen.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd January was Rs. 20,58,846. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 3,08,938. New coin paid during the week Rs. 5,11,072; and transferred to Mint museum, Re. 1. The balance left was Rs. 18,56,711. There is in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 20,16,841 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th January, was 490, being 44 less than in the previous week, 89 more than the week ending 11th January, 1881, and 9 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 296 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 31·40. There were 112 deaths from remittent fever, being 8 less than the previous week, and 8 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea, and dysentery were last week 73, 22, and 11 respectively, as compared with 67, 20, and 14 last year. There were 35 deaths from cholera last week, as compared to 37 in the week previous.

An Awful Uproar at a Wedding.—We are sorry to hear of a somewhat serious *melee*, which occurred on the evening of the 9th instant at the wedding of an Eurasian gentleman (at Poona). We trust that the parties concerned in this affray will not be so foolish as to go into court. Such matters are better when settled outside, to avoid scandal, and give food to greedy gossipers.—*Deccan Herald*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain J. Orman sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the European Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Venice.—Mr. E. R. Baillie.

For Suez.—Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald.

THE DEATH OF LADY FERGUSSON.

The *Deccan Herald* of yesterday remarks:—We learn that, as a mark of esteem for the memory of Lady Fergusson, a notice of whose death appeared a few days back in our columns, the merchants and tradesmen of Poona purpose closing their establishments and shops, except for the despatch of *urgent business*, on the day on which her Ladyship's remains will be consigned to the grave. The day and date of the funeral will be notified hereafter.

The *Madras Mail*, in an article on the death of Lady Fergusson, writes:—There will be a searching inquiry into the circumstances that may be held to have been favourable to Lady Fergusson's illness; and the village of Parell will probably now undergo the improvement of which it has stood in need for many a year. Given a village in an undrained and decayed state, close to a great man's palatial residence; let it be proved that two persons died of a virulent disease in that village on the same day as a member of the great man's family also fell a victim to the malady; and show that the milk that was supplied to the house on the previous day was obtained from the village, and sanitarians will need no more links to the chain, but will trace effect to cause without further delay. In Bombay the sanitarians will be wise after the melancholy event of Sunday, but it will be incumbent upon them to show that the insanitary state of Parell has from time to time been brought by them to the notice of the Government.

The *Broach Samachar* says:—The news of Lady Fergusson's death comes upon us like a thunderbolt. The Surat Riot case and other events of a similar nature had rendered the name of a Governor of Bombay not very welcome to the residents in the mofussil, but Sir James Fergusson, by his attention to the wants of the mofussil public, has made himself beloved, and the Broach public sincerely share in his grief. All the public offices and private places of business were closed on Tuesday, and the whole city looked as if the inhabitants had struck work. The Joint Judge and the Sessions Judge expressed their sorrow in suitable terms from the Bench.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* yesterday afternoon issued an extra earnestly recommending all the native merchants and shopkeepers to close their places of business as a mark of loyalty and respect.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for two years, have been awarded this year as follows:—

A Scholarship of Rs. 20 to Lakshuman Chintaman Bodas, of New English School, Poona.

A Scholarship of Rs. 15 to Narhar Balkrishna Joshi, of Robert Money Institution.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIR LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, has been awarded to Ignatius DeMello, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, has been awarded to Ezra Reuben, of Robert Money Institution.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 60, has been awarded to Najafkuli Fredunbeg Mirza, of Narayan Jagannath High School, formerly Haidarabad High School, who has passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hindustani language.

THE BAI MANEKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, has been awarded to Alfred Millard, of Scottish High School, Byculla.

THE KAHANDASS MANCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

The Kahandass Mancharam Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem, and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Gakaldass Rajpal Mehta, of Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The Sinclair Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, has been awarded to Ambaidass Raoji Khanzode, of Amraoti High School, who has passed the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks in the Sanskrit language among the candidates who have passed the examination from a High School in Berar.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatic Pains, Tic-Doloreux.—This diseases are unfortunately very prevalent in this country, and are frequently most distressing [illegible] alleviate the sufferings of the victim [illegible] Holloway's Ointment [illegible] The Ointment exerts a peculiar and soothing influence over the nerves and muscles, relaxing spasms and subduing pain. The attack soon becomes milder and the intervals between the paroxysms longer, until they cease [illegible] the Pills [illegible] of the body [illegible] state of health and strength. Persons bedridden for months with rheumatic pains and [illegible] have been cured in [illegible]

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

We recently noticed a scheme likely to be submitted for public approval, for a through railway, broad gauge, from Bhopal to Gwalior, in connection with the G. I. P. Railway. Such a line would naturally run through Bhilsa, Basowda, Lalitpur and Jhansi with a branch to Saugor. The line from Jhansi to Gwalior is now to be surveyed by Government officers, not in special connection with the above scheme, but with the proposed system of Bundelkhand railways, from Cawnpore to Jhansi, and Mhow Ranipore, to stations on the G. I. P. line. The Gwalior and Bhopal lines being broad gauge, the intermediate part must be the same. Rumours have, indeed, been heard of a third narrow gauge rail being laid on the Gwalior line, but to this Maharaja Sindia would never consent, as it would diminish the profits of his broad gauge, and indeed, destroy them if the through line were made narrow instead of broad gauge. At the other end of the line, moreover, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal is determined to have no narrow gauge line in her territory—while she is anxious to see the railway extended to Bhilsa, to open up the richest grain districts of Central India. If the Government should be disinclined to push this project, the Begum will probably take it up herself. Mr. Geoghegan, Chief Engineer of the new railway, lately met Sir Lepel Griffin with a view to so changing the site of the proposed station at Bhopal as to make it fit in with any future extension to Bhilsa. A new site has been fixed, far more favourable for the city traffic than the old one, a mile nearer to the city and close to the Bhilsa road. The change, while largely benefitting the city of Bhopal, will save the State from one to two lakhs of rupees.—*Pioneer*.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Continued from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

RAILWAYS.

At the close of the year there were 3,150½ miles of railway open and under the control of the Government of Bombay. This does not include any of the railways in Sind, which are now under the administration of the Government of India. There were 100¼ miles of line under construction, and 227, exclusive of the proposed [illegible] railway, under survey. The addition to the railway system of this Presidency, during the year under review, have been of an important character. The whole of Rajputana State Railway was made over to the charge of the Bombay Government on November 1st, 1880, up to which date only the open section from Ahmedabad to Palanpur had been under its control. One hundred and forty-four miles between Palanpur and Sujat were opened for traffic on January 1st, 1881, and through communication thus established between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces *viâ* Ahmedabad. Some bridges that were then incomplete were opened for traffic before the 1st May, 1881. The percentage of profits to capital expended during the year 1880 was 2·62 on the open section of the Rajputana Railway north of Sujat, and 1·7 on the open section of the Western Rajputana Railway south of Palanpur.

The section of the Kathiawar or Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway from Bhavnagar to Wadhwan was opened for traffic by His Excellency the Governor on the 20th December, 1880, and the remainder from Dhola to Dhoraji was opened on the 19th January, 1881. The rivers then were all unbridged, the lines being taken across them by means of diversions; but considerable progress has since been made with the bridging of the line. During the first quarter of 1881 the net profits amounted to Rs. 27,914: the total length of the line is 194 miles, including both branches.

During the year an extension of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch Railway, 32 miles long, was opened to Neemuch, and a further extension of 33¾ miles to Chitor was opened just before the close of the year, making a total of 289 miles of open line. The profits amounted during 1880 to 1·40 per cent. on capital cost of open line.

Two sections of His Highness the Gaekwad's State Railway, aggregating 18¾ miles in length, have been added during the year.

The total length of State Railway lines under the control of the Government of Bombay open at the end of the year was 1,188¾ miles, exclusive of 252¾ miles under the control of Native states; and 227 miles under survey.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway had 1287¾ miles open, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway 421½ miles.

The net earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway showed an increase of £83,904, over those of the previous year. The number of passengers that travelled on the line during the year was 4751,944—a considerable increase on the number for the previous year. The Capital expenditure of the company during the year amounted to £127,761, and was principally incurred on the completion of the Parel Workshops; the Bombay passenger station and offices; the Wadi Bandar goods station; flattening the slopes of the Bhor Ghat; provision of additional waterway to the Suki Nala, and the addition of 10 ghat engines and 100 brakevans to the company's rolling-stock. The amount of guaranteed interest paid to the company during the year was Rs. 1,24,93,200, equivalent to £1,145,210, of English money, of which Rs. 1,24,45, 361 were disbursed in England and Rs. 47,839, in India.

The net earnings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were higher than last year by £119,519; both goods and coaching receipts having shown large increases. The Bombay local and suburban coaching traffic shows a steady development; the number of passengers increased from 3,134,368 in the previous year to 3,659,766 in the year under review. [illegible] there was a large decrease in earnings under the head of state railway stores, but there was an increase under cotton and sundries; most other articles of merchandise yielded increased receipts. The actual outlay on works during the year was £138,983, of which £69,832 were spent on the new Narbudda bridge. This important work was completed and opened for traffic shortly after the close of the year. The guaranteed interest paid for the year, both in England and in India, amounted to £400,515.

MANUFACTURES.

Accurate statistics regarding the handicraft and other manufactures of the Presidency and the Native States under the supervision of the Bombay Government are not available; but, on the whole, the year was a prosperous one for every kind of manual industry, except in Cutch, where a decline is reported in the manufactures of silk and cotton goods and of ivory bracelets and other ornaments.

When the year opened, one of the 32 cotton mills in Bombay was in liquidation, and had ceased working; but it recommenced operations during the course of the year. The number of mills working up-country was 10 as in the previous three years. The number of spindles and looms was respectively 1,158,510 and 12,310 against 1,151,220 and 12,212 last year. The amount of cotton consumed increased by 160,314 cwts; the consumption by Bombay mills rose from 770,189 cwts to 924,252 cwts., and by up-country mills from 130,739 cwts to 136,990 cwts. There was an increase in the number of cotton gins worked by steam-power in Bombay, Surat, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, and Dharwar, while the number in the Ahmedabad District remained stationary. In the number of licensed presses there was a net increase of 13; those worked by steam diminished by 4; while those worked manually showed an increase of 17. In the case of steam-presses a larger number was worked in Bombay, Nasik, and Ahmednagar, whilst in Surat and Broach the number fell off.

TRADE.

The entire value of the trade of the port of Bombay during the year 1880-81 was £71,695,017, showing an increase, as compared with the previous year, of about 7½ millions sterling. Of this total the private trade, exclusive of Government transactions amounted to about 69 7-10 millions, exceeding that of the previous year by about 7½ millions, or about 12 per cent. Excluding the trade with British ports within the Presidency the value of the private trade increased by nearly 8 millions sterling, the increase being most apparent in the imports and exports of foreign merchandise. Re-exports of foreign merchandise show only a slight increase; the total private imports, inclusive of treasure, amounted to £31,738,476, showing an increase 3 3-10 millions sterling over the previous year, and of 8 1-5 millions over the year 1878-79. Private transactions with foreign external ports show an increase of 7 2-5 millions sterling, but those with British ports in other Presidencies show a decline of about half a million; those with foreign Indian ports have increased by more than 2 millions. The only important articles of import that exhibit a decrease are jewellery and provisions. The latter item shows a reduction of about £60,000 in consequence of the failure of the date crop in Persia. As regards the trade with other Presidencies, there has been a diminution in the imports from the Madras Presidency and Sind, amounting respectively to about £582,500 and £307,500. The import trade with foreign [illegible] altogether an increase of a million and a quarter sterling, to which the Kathiawar ports contribute over a million.

The exports of home produce to foreign countries show the very considerable increase of nearly £3,816,000. The improvement in the value of the exports of raw cotton alone was about £2,205,000. The cause of this favourable result was the exceptionally good crop of the preceding year, followed by a fairly good outturn in the harvest of 1880. The other principal items of increase were cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, hides and skins, seeds, raw wool, and shawls. There was a very considerable decrease both in the amount and value of opium exported, owing to over exportations to China in the preceding year. The unprecedented foreign demand for wheat is the most striking feature of the trade of the year. Altogether £1,675,000 worth were exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Belgium. Exports of rice showed an increase, in consequence of larger demands from the United Kingdom and Zanzibar. The exports of linseed and gingelly also greatly increased; the former article was chiefly exported to France. There was also a very considerable increase in the exports of hides and skins, in consequence of the good prices ruling in the home markets.

As regards the coasting trade with other ports in India there has been a total net increase of £326,002 in exports, which occurs chiefly in those to Madras and Sind. The excess in the value of exports and re-exports over imports for all Government stores and private merchandise, exclusive of treasure, was, in round numbers, £7,400,000 and the excess in value of imports over re-exports of treasure was £4,200,000: thus there was a net excess of exports over imports amounting to £3,200,000. This gives a larger excess value of exports over imports than in the preceding year, but, as compared with the rest of the previous nine years, a nearer balance of exports and imports.

In the coasting trade, considered, apart from that with foreign countries, the imports of private merchandise amounted to £8,681,733, showing a decrease of £231,483 as compared with the previous year; and the exports to £6,790,504, or £283,237 more than in the previous year.

There is very little trade between the continental ports of this Presidency and other countries, the greater part of their trade is with Bombay, to which they distribute the foreign imports and manufactures, and to which they collect for exportation the produce of the territories in which they are situated. The whole trade of these ports amounted within the year to £7,685,687 as against £7,337,186 in the previous year, showing an increase of about [illegible] The foreign trade increased by [illegible] the imports from foreign countries having decreased by £921, chiefly in consequence of the cessation of the Afghan war, during which dates [illegible] stead of as usual, from Karachi. Exports, on the other hand, increased by £6,050. The private trade between these ports and other Indian ports shows a decrease in imports of £1,067 (entirely in treasure) and an increase in exports of £48,834.

The number of vessels that entered the harbour of Bombay with cargo from foreign ports was 1,051 with an aggregate tonnage of 884,860, showing an increase of 142 in number and 108,080 in tonnage over the preceding year. 849 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 677,059 cleared with cargo in 1880-81, giving an increase in the number of vessels of 171 and in tonnage of 185,335 as contrasted with 1879-80. 38 entered in ballast against 14 in the preceding year, while the number that cleared in ballast declined by 3. In the coasting trade the numbers that entered and cleared, both loaded and in ballast, show an increase in every case. Taking the Presidency as a whole there was an increase in the total tonnage of vessels with cargoes, and a decrease in that of vessels in ballast that entered and cleared within the year.

Exclusive of the unimportant little harbours of Keti and Sirganda, the total trade of which was valued at £111,016, the private sea-borne trade of Sind declined in the year under report by £108,703 for private transactions only. Owing to the termination of the Afghan war Government transactions fell off by £930, 887, increasing the total diminution to £1,080, 593. The coasting trade, as a whole, decreased, chiefly in native produce exported to Bombay. Next to the United Kingdom and France, Persia was the country that had the largest trade with Karachi. The transactions of the year with the United Kingdom showed a considerable improvement. Those with France declined about 60 per cent. and the trade with Persia slightly improved. The vessel that entered and cleared the port of Karachi both with cargoes and in ballast, show a falling off in numbers, but a considerable increase in total tonnage.

The trade of Aden consists chiefly of merchandise in transit to and from other countries. Inclusive of transactions in private treasure the private imports by sea increased from £1,886,489 to £1,977,581, and the exports increased from £1,518,522 to £1,583,450. Of imported articles grain and pulse show the largest increase, £143,492, the total amount imported having been £270,754. The import trade also improved in raw hides, raw skins, gums and resins, spices, cotton twist, refined sugar, and seeds. On the other hand, there is a very large decrease in the imports of coffee owing partly to the drought in Arabia, and partly to an unusual amount of coffee having been exported direct from the Arabian ports on the mainland to Egypt and Turkey. There was also a considerable decrease in the imports of coals. Imports from [illegible] Africa, Zanzibar, Karachi, Egypt, and the United States increased; those from Arabia, the United Kingdom, and Austria showed a falling off. Exports to Arabia increased in a variety of articles, including grain and country and American grey cotton piece goods, there were also increased exports to the East Coast of Africa, Bombay, Mauritius, and Italy, but there was a large decline in the export trade with the United States, Zanzibar, and France. Both the number of camel-loads and the value of merchandise imported into the Settlement by land showed a decline as compared with the former year. The total trade of Aden, both by land and sea, shows an increase as compared both with the previous year and with the average of the five years ending March 31st, 1880.

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

Calcutta Census.—The total cost for the completion of the Calcutta and Suburban census amounts to Rs. 27,833-10-9; of this sum the Municipality pays Rs. 11,883-3-6.—*Statesman*.

Seebpore College.—Eighteen of the mechanical apprentices of the above college have passed their final examination; and will be at liberty to accept of any suitable employments offered them from the 17th instant. At present they are going through a course of surveying and levelling under the immediate directions of the Principal of the College, who has been extremely pleased at the rapid progress made in a short space of time.—*Indian Daily News.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 31st December there were 293 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death rate of 35·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 335 deaths, and the death-rate was 40·6 per thousand. There were 26 deaths from cholera, 89 from fever, 17 from tetanus, and 9 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 3 non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 211 Hindus, 70 Muhammadans, and 2 of other races.

A Divorce Case.—A suit for dissolution of marriage, on the ground of the wife's adultery with the co-respondent, will shortly be tried in the High Court. The parties are John Driscoll, Inspector attached to the River Police, petitioner, and his wife, Mary Eleanor, respondent, and Daniell McCormack, a private in E Company, the Scotch Rifles, co-respondent. The parties have been married seven years, and have had issue seven children, three of whom are surviving.—*Englishman*.

A Fancy Fair or Swiss Fete.—A fete of this description was held on Monday and Tuesday in the School-hall adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, Sudder Street, Calcutta, in aid of the funds for a new organ for the Chapel. A novel feature of the Bazaar was its "Swiss" stall. Numerous scientific apparatus were exhibited, including an arithmometer, a heliostat, a current and air metre, a universal sun dial, a new range finder, the telephone, also powerful microscopes and telescopes. In addition to the articles locally subscribed, the collection was materially augmented by numerous gifts of a useful and ornamental character received from friends of the mission in England. The proceedings were opened by the Hon'ble James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Old Marlburian Dinner.—Those old Marlburians who were able to meet together, met on Friday night last at Bonsard's Hotel in Dhurrumtollah Street, where they sat down to a commemorative dinner, excellently served by the French proprietor of the Hotel. The following were present, and owing to unforeseen circumstances a few of the "old boys" were unavoidably absent:—The Hon'ble L. P. Delves Broughton; Major-General Sir C. Macgregor, K. C. B., C. I. E.; Col. A. Hill; Captain Gregory Haines; Messrs. W. Kemble, F. J. Collinson, G. Miller, H. C. Blaker, M. G. Prothero, H. E. Abbott, H. R. Fagan, P. Sandilands, W. Clay and J. Scobell Armstrong. After dinner a few speeches were made, in which the speakers dwelt on Marlborough College with affectionate remembrance, and recounted their personal experiences at school and in their subsequent "battle of life."—*Englishman*.

The Calcutta Gun Club.—A meeting of the above Club was held at Ballygunge on Saturday afternoon, January 7. Optional Sweeps; 3 birds each. Handicap distances. New members at 26 yards. Winner to go back 1 yard.

		1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Mr Towers	26 yds	111-11	100	110	
Capt Haines	30	111-11	00	111	11
Mr Pratt Barlow	27	01	110		
Mr Davies	29	10	1110	110	111
Mr J G Apcar	26	01	01		
Capt Clough-Taylor	27	00			
Sir G Greaves	27	01	111-1111		0
Mr Scobell Armstrong	26	10	111-1110		
Capt Deane	30	00	111-110		
Major Wallace	26	111-10	111-1110		
Mr Relly	29	00	111-0		11
Mr Turner	26		01	0	
Col Kintoch	26		00	0	
Mr Gladstone	26		00	0	

The last unfinished. Meetings at 3 p.m. every Saturday.—*Indian Daily News*.

The Bengal Rifle Club.—The third monthly rifle competition in connexion with this club was held on Saturday morning at Ballygunge Range, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the members by Colonel Graham. The day was fairly favourable for shooting, but we were disappointed to see so few competitors entering for the Challenge Cup and handicap prizes. The conditions were ten shots at 600 yards, Wimbledon Targets and scoring. Subjoined is the result of the shooting for first five places:

	Cup Scores.	Total.
D. A. Campbell	5 2 4 2 5 4 4 4 4 4	38
C. J. Aratoon	4 2 5 5 5 2 4 2 3 3	35
W. L. Harwood	3 4 5 4 5 2 4 4 0 3	34
J. Baker	0 5 5 3 4 5 5 2 2 2	33
G. Girard	5 3 2 2 2 3 5 5 2 3	32

HANDICAP PRIZE SCORES.

D. A. Campbell	38 by 3	= 41	1st prize.
G. Girard	32 by 5	= 37	"
C. J. Aratoon	Scratch	= 35	"
J. Baker	33 by 3	= 35	"

—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Court-Martial of Volunteers.—Privates Adams, Garrotty, and Ringrow, of the Madras Volunteer Guards, were tried by Court-martial, on Monday morning at the Volunteer Gards Messhouse, Vepery, High Road. Captain George Hope Ross was President, and Captains Fenwick, the Adjutant, and Sherman, Members. The charge was for leaving the quarter guard at the Camp of Exercise at Palaveram without permission. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and in justification pleaded the inclemency of the weather. Judgment was reserved.—*Times*.

Governor and the Fair.—To remove any erroneous impressions that may be entertained by those who are not acquainted with the circumstances, it may be as well to state that the fact of the Governor not having visited the fair was not at all due to any want of interest in it. His Excellency first promised to be present at the fireworks on Saturday night as originally arranged, and also "to visit the fair during the sports on one of the afternoon." When the rain upset all the arrangements of the committee the chairman told His Excellency that the fireworks had been postponed, and might be displayed on Monday night if His Excellency would honor the occasion with his visit. An answer in the affirmation was received that day, but it was too late then for the necessary arrangements to be made. The committee had to apologise to His Excellency and inform him that the display could not be held on Monday. The Private Secretary wrote to Mr. Viziarungaum Mudelliar that His Excellency was very sorry that he could not attend on Wednesday night, as he had arranged to leave Madras that evening.—*Times*.

BURMAH.

The Fire in Rangoon.—Last night, one of the greatest conflagrations ever seen in Burmah took place, and resulted in the almost total destruction of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation's works at Dalla. The fire broke out about seven o'clock, and speedily gained the entire mastery. The fire engines from the barracks turned out with commendable promptitude, but were of course useless. The harbour fire-engines Firefly had not steam up, but was on the spot about three hours after the fire began,—which is pretty good for Rangoon. Several thousand logs of timber and nearly all the buildings have been destroyed, with all the machinery. Some of the Engineers managed to blow down all the boilers except one, the valves of which got choked, and it exploded with tremendous force, hurling small logs of timber and other *debris* far into the river. The fire spread far away inland, but it was hoped the Engineers' houses might be saved. It is not known how the fire originated, but some of the durwans who were on duty have been locked up by the police, in the hope of obtaining information from them. It was first noticed by a durwan going his rounds. It was then only a trifling affair, but it so speedily became an immense conflagration that investigation was practically impossible, and the excitement of the moment prevented even a likely conjecture being indulged in. We have been requested by the Manager to say that "the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation desires to thank the public for the assistance given at the fire; more especially Messrs. R. and J. G. Rawett, the Captain and Officers of the s.s. Simla, and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, who all gave valuable help."—*Rangoon Gazette*, December 28.

EPERNAY AND ITS CHAMPAGNE.

Paris is so easily reached now-a-days, and the passage across the Channel in the London, Chatham and Dover Co.'s steamer Calais-Douvres so pleasant, that it is not surprising that the gay metropolis of France should be always more or less crowded with our countrymen. Few, however, of them, when wearied of sight-seeing, ever think of taking a trip to Epernay, the centre of the champagne district, only seventy-five miles from Paris, although they can, if so minded, return home by that route *viâ* Reims, Laon and Amiens to Calais. The journey from Paris to Reims is most picturesque, for the vine is the characteristic feature of the country, the same way as the olive and orange in Spain, the oak in Bretagne, and the apple in Normandy. The town of Epernay, unlike Reims, has little of general interest to attract the tourist, but a few days can be well spent in seeing the vine-yards and wine vaults of some of the celebrated firms, whilst the Rue du Commerce, in which are the palatial residences and huge business premises of many of the champagne potentates, is a sight long to be remembered. A correspondent says:—"Having often heard of the immense trouble and difficulty experienced in the manufacture of champagne, we determined to see the various processes and taste some of the most famous brands on the spot. This, however, we accomplished in a different way to that of an eccentric Englishman, who, if report speaks truly, arrived one day at the principal hotel at Reims and inquired if that was the city where champagne was made. On receiving an affirmative reply, he ordered the wine list, and, looking on the long array of champagne brands, commenced with a bottle of No. 1, followed by No. 2 (having previously taken the precaution to tell the waiter to mark the exact place on the carte where he left off). After consuming some three or four bottles, he had to be taken to bed, but commenced his self-imposed task next day with unabated vigour. [illegible] on the whole list, when he paid his bill and departed, remarking that he thought he had done Reims thoroughly well. At the time of our visit to Epernay, early in October, the whole district was full of excitement, owing to the vintage operations. Carts laden with casks of new wine met us at almost every step as we proceeded some distance up the Rue du Commerce until we reached the porte-cochere of a very extensive establishment, which particularly attracted our attention. On inquiry we learnt that these large premises belonged to Messrs. Wachter and Co. Thinking that we could nowhere obtain more valuable information about the manufacture of champagne than from this important firm, we decided to commence our experience of the Epernay wine cellars here. On presenting our letter of introduction we were most courteously received by Mr. Wachter himself, a very genial and kind old gentleman, to whose fine taste and excellent judgment during a period of almost half a century may be attributed the fact that at the present time the wines of this firm are second to none in quality. Except that a greater amount of care is taken in picking out the unripe or bruised grapes before pressing, there is not much to be said about the early stages of champagne, but the peculiarity of this famous wine is that its manufacture only really commences after that of other wines has finished. Messrs. Wachter and Co.'s buildings are all of modern construction, and the numerous "cellars" or store-houses are specially designed for keeping the new as well as for preserving the old wine in a state of health, and this is a very important point in an establishment like Messrs. Wachter and Co., where thousands of gallons of choice and priceless old wines are kept solely for blending purposes. The new wine, after it has fermented, remains in casks until December or January, when the produce of several choice vineyards is blended in a huge vat, together with a quantity of a finest old champagne which has been kept for many years in casks or in bottles, and this, of course, materially adds to the quality of the cuvée, as the mixing process is called. The bottling takes place about May, and the wine remains often for many years undisturbed, but a sediment soon forms, which has eventually to be got rid of. The younger the wine the longer it takes to remove this deposit, whereas if it collects together easily it is a sure sign that the wine is old. Accompanied by one of the partners we inspected the enormous stock of wine in the cellars and had ample opportunity afforded us of proving the truth of the preceding remark, on examining some of Messrs. Wachter's 1874 cuvée, a large quantity of which has remained in a perfect state of repose ever since it was bottled. A few years have a wonderful influence in developing the quality of champagne, and unless it has arrived at maturity it is comparatively worthless. Messrs. Wachter and Co. sell only one quality of the best and finest wine with their full brand, called Royal Charter, and number among their patrons Her Majesty the Queen, as well as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and nowhere can a more perfect connoisseur's wine be met with. During our visit, the thought occured to us that jolly old Don Perignon, the discoverer of the effervescing qualities of champagne, would have indeed been astonished, could his shade have visited these cellars, and tasted some of their delicious contents. No beverage can hold its own against champagne if genuine, and after enjoying some of Messrs. Wachter's wine, we felt more than ever inclined to believe in the following lines:—

> "[illegible] champagne, the sparkling soul of mirth,
> That bubbling o'er with launching gas
> Flashing gay sunbeams in the glass,
> And like our flag goes proud [illegible] round the earth."

The ample cellarage possessed by the firm enables them to arrange the bottles in admirable order, and whilst the majority are in large square piles lying on their sides, others are in racks more or less tilted, and many seem to be performing the part of an acrobat to perfection and stand on their heads. These various attitudes are absolutely necessary, however, in order to collect the sediment together at the neck of the bottle. To effect this the bottles have also to be slightly twisted daily by a practised hand, and when, after probably about a month's treatment, the deposit has collected around the cork, the latter is removed and the sediment blown out together with a little champagne, which loss is replaced by a certain proportion of the finest wine of the same cuvée, or sugarcandy dissolved in old and very good wine, according to the degree of sweetness or dryness required. After this operation, the corking, wiring and stringing is attended to, and finally the bottles are labelled, decorated, and packed. Most Englishmen like a fine dry champagne, and in this they show their good taste, for a really palatable dry wine of fine bouquet and free from spirit must be made from the very best vin brut, whereas a sweet champagne can be produced from the ordinary raw wine. Although the wines of Messrs. Wachter and Co. have long been favourably known on the continent and in the colonies, it is in England where they are most highly appreciated because of their extreme dryness, delicacy, and exceptionally fine flavour, and we can honestly say that in all our rambles through the champagne district we certainly never tasted anything superior to their extra dry Royal Charter wine. The strictest attention is paid to detail at this establishment, and as the partners personally superintend their business the brand of Wachter and Co. is not likely to lose the prestige it has so long deservedly enjoyed among the highest circles in the United Kingdom. For this champagne Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. are the sole agents in India.—*Court Journal*.

LONGEVITY IN IRELAND.

The mortality returns for the quarter ending 30th September last give the deaths of no fewer than eleven persons in Ireland whose ages were stated to be, when registered, 100 years or upwards. Of these aged persons seven were females. Their respective ages were as follow:—One 100 years, one 101, two 103, one 104, one 106, and one 115. The first, one of the third, and the two last-mentioned deaths occurred in the Donaghmore and Meigh districts, Newry Union. Three died at 100 years, sex not mentioned, and one male who died in the Killann district, Enniscorthy Union, at 101, who, the registrar states, was able to work on his farm up to within a week of his death. In reference to two of the females who died at 100 and 103 respectively, the registrar observes of the former, that she was able to go about the day before her death, senses perfect up to the last; and of the latter, the last 80 years of her life were spent in a cabin on the summit of the highest of the Barren mountains. It is worth adding that of the deaths registered in the Bellaghy district, Magherafelt Union, in the quarter, two were at from 67 to 70 years, nine from 70 to 80, six from 80 to 90, and two from 90 to 100—viz., 97 and 98. The registrar remarks, it is strange how the district is so healthy considering its sanitary condition, which is not very good.

THE DEFENCE OF STANDERTON.

Previous to the departure for England of the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers (late 94th Regiment) from Standerton, in the Transvaal, the Volunteers who gallantly assisted in the defence of that town against the Boers, during 88 days of close investment by apparently overwhelming numbers, presented the following address to Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Montague, who organized the forces, planned the works, and commanded the garrison;—"To Colonel Montague.—Dear Sir.—Before leaving the scene of your great labours we, a remnant of your old Volunteers, are desirous of presenting you with a token of our esteem and beg your acceptance of the accompanying. It will tend to refresh the memory of the siege of Standerton and events in connexion therewith. It is with sad hearts we look upon your departure and of the gallant men, our old comrades, during the siege. We shall never forget you and the gallant 94th. Sharing dangers forms a bond of brotherhood—that bond is now rudely severed, and we must now say 'Farewell!' Although forsaken and ignored by our country, our hearts will ever warm to the sight of the national uniform, and we all wish the gallant soldiers God speed.—Your old friends, The Volunteers, Standerton, Transvaal, South Africa, November 6, 1881." Accompanying the address were a magnificent pair of sea-cow's tusks and a purse of gold to defray the expense of their mounting, and of a silver plate to be attached thereto, inscribed "Siege of Standerton, 1880-81. Commanding officer Major W. E. Montague. From his Volunteers."

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 32, Farringdon-road, London.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

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AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

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Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.	Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
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The New Diagonal Tweed do.	Cricketing and Boating Flannels.

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THORPE & CO. beg to announce the arrival of the above, all the newest shapes, best qualities, latest designs, and colours.

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	Rs.	a.
The Windsor, in light Checks, Spots, and Stripes, Washing Silk ...each	2	0
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Long Scarves, extra length, specially for Sailor's knot, black and all the new colours ...Rs. 3 8 to	4	8
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The Alfonso, with Renewing Knot, Black, Fancy, Plain Colours ...	2	8
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Best White Lawn hemmed ready for use per doz.	5	0
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	Rs.	a.
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French Web ...	1	12
Plain Cantab ...	2	8
Guyot's Celebrated ...	2	0
The United Service Bridle Leather ...	2	8
Scarlet and White Berlin ...	2	12
Boy's Braces ...	1	8

GENT'S KID GLOVES.

Gent's White Kid ...	2	0
Gent's Best French White ...	2	8
Gent's Best Lavender ...	3	0
Gent's White Dogskin for Military ...	3	8
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin ...	2	12
Gent's Military Doe, and Buck Gloves ...	3	8
Ladies Tan Gauntlet Gloves ...	2	12

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES ! !

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MAKER, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BLACK CRAPES,
BLACK MERINOS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK KID GLOVES,
BLACK TIES,
BLACK BONNETS,
BLACK HAT BANDS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH—
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.

SILVER BANGLES.

THE SILVER SPRING SNAKE BANGLE BRACELET.

THE peculiarity of this Bracelet is that it has no joint or snap ; it is placed on the arm with a spiral movement.

They are Manufactured of Sterling Silver, frosted, and are considered very fashionable.

The Queen says every reader of the chronicles of fashion knows that in Paris at the present moment Bracelets in the form of Snakes twisting up the arm are extremely popular ; but few, perhaps, are aware that for the original conception of these Ornaments we must go back thousands of years.

SKETCHES ON APPLICATION.

Six Coil, Rs. 29, 24 and 20.	Five Coil, Rs. 22 and 16.
Four Coil, Rs. 17, 18 and 13.	Three Coil, Rs. 11.
Two Coil, Rs. 8.	One Coil, Rs. 5 and 6.

WAR MEDALS.

Miniature Afghan Medals, Silver, New Registered Buckles, Gold Stem, Rs. 14 net.

Miniature Kabul Bronze Star, ditto, Rs. 16 net.

The Kabul Bronze Star and Afghan Silver Medal, fitted on one Buckle with Gold Stem.

Clasps for Kabul, Kandahar and Ahmed Khel.
Rs. 2 each extra.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next to National Bank.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry. Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended ...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8	9	9	0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe ,, ,, ...	216	0	231	0

The first supply of the above have arrived.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF ME

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAV
STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES &

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS A
TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAK
GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMAT
ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, L

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion; animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no [illegible] Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder,
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khardee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Baiigaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beern
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budiapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondt
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poonulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumt
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Kooran
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd.
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheclar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubboe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Newley
Anand
Bhalui
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barajree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd.
Lactor
Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
¶ 30 minutes for Tiffin.

INSURANC

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchand
Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents,
the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents
promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & C

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
FIRE, LIFE AND MA
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,0

THE above Company INSU
every description of FIRE and SEA
accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageou
WALLACE & Co., A
4, Elphinstone Circ

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE
SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Lim

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COM
established in India, to provide Security again
arising through dishonesty of persons holding situ
trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and de
Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally a
[illegible] Governm
Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved
pecuniary-losses to which persons are exp
responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nat
Employment on the amount of security requi
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BL
MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MI
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AN
For cleansing and clearing the blood fr
cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases,
kinds it is a never-failing and permanent
Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure
From whatever cause arising
As his mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
free from anything injurious to the most delicat
tion of either sex, the Proprietor solicits suffer
it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM A
CURE OF RHEUMATISM A
SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, 5th Ma
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism f
years, together with scorbutic eruption of the
local nature, about the size of the palm of the h
was induced to try your Blood Mixture in conse
two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having be
of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two
became much better, and continued it up to the
tle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, an
was healed. I consider it a most valuable medi
"You are at liberty to use this letter in an
think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully your
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMA
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases co
times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effe
ent cure in the great majority of long standing
ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE
throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemi
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENG

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENT

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75
had at short notice on application, an
by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS CO

KEATING'S
COUGHS ASTHMA,
ING are speedily
recognised and re
No other remedy is
gives relief. They co
violent drug, and ma
One or two at bedtime ens
throat. Sold by all Chemists,

NO

Messrs. HENRY S
LONDO
EXECUTE ORDERS
CO-OPERATIVE STOR
Supplying Goods of equal quality and as
prices. No Orders executed unless accompanie
Remittance.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RA

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATI

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay*
Press, having leased from the NIZAM
RAILWAY Company the exclusive rig
tising at all the Railway Stations belo
Company, is prepared to contract with
sirous of posting notices or advertisem
lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD
known, contains the largest military
India—a garrison comprising over 5,
native troops. Contiguous to it is the
BOLARUM garrisoned by two regim
Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent,
Europeans. South of Secundrabad,
are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containi
regular troops, about 5,000 in number,
ly by Europeans—besides a large civil p
would manifestly be advantageous
advertise at the stations on the above
most important of which are SECU
HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TA
The announcements may be in English
of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
The advantages which Railway St
as a means of bringing intimations of
before the public have been demonstrated
and by the extensive use which is
Advertisers, of every station, great and sm
[illegible] United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING CO
HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS an
who wish to force their business on the notic
the public, all alike value the privilege of *Rail*
Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should n
be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indi
Looking to the great and increasing number of Na
tive Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines o
Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c
seeing that they have the privilege of advertising
their own language, would find the publication
their announcements at Railway Station an infa
ble means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations, at which t
wish their Placards posted, and may advertis
any period that may be agreed on. The ch
have been fixed on an extremely *moderate* s
encourage Advertisers to make a liberal
new means now offered of making an
known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of
may be printed at moderate charges in E
any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *B*
Gazette Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet br
Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square f
annas 8.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet
will have the advantage of having their business ad-
vertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one
station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure
of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more
will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; o
twelve Stations or more twenty-five per ce
The boards to be delivered at the *Bomba*
Office, whence they will be sent by the Lesse
various stations selected by the Advertiser
event of the contract terminating the boards
brought back to Bombay at the expense and ri
the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Man
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row Fort.

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GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible]
Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : G[illegible]
hill, E. C.—PARIS : M[illegible]
lisher, Rue de Rivoli,—[illegible]
SPINK and Co